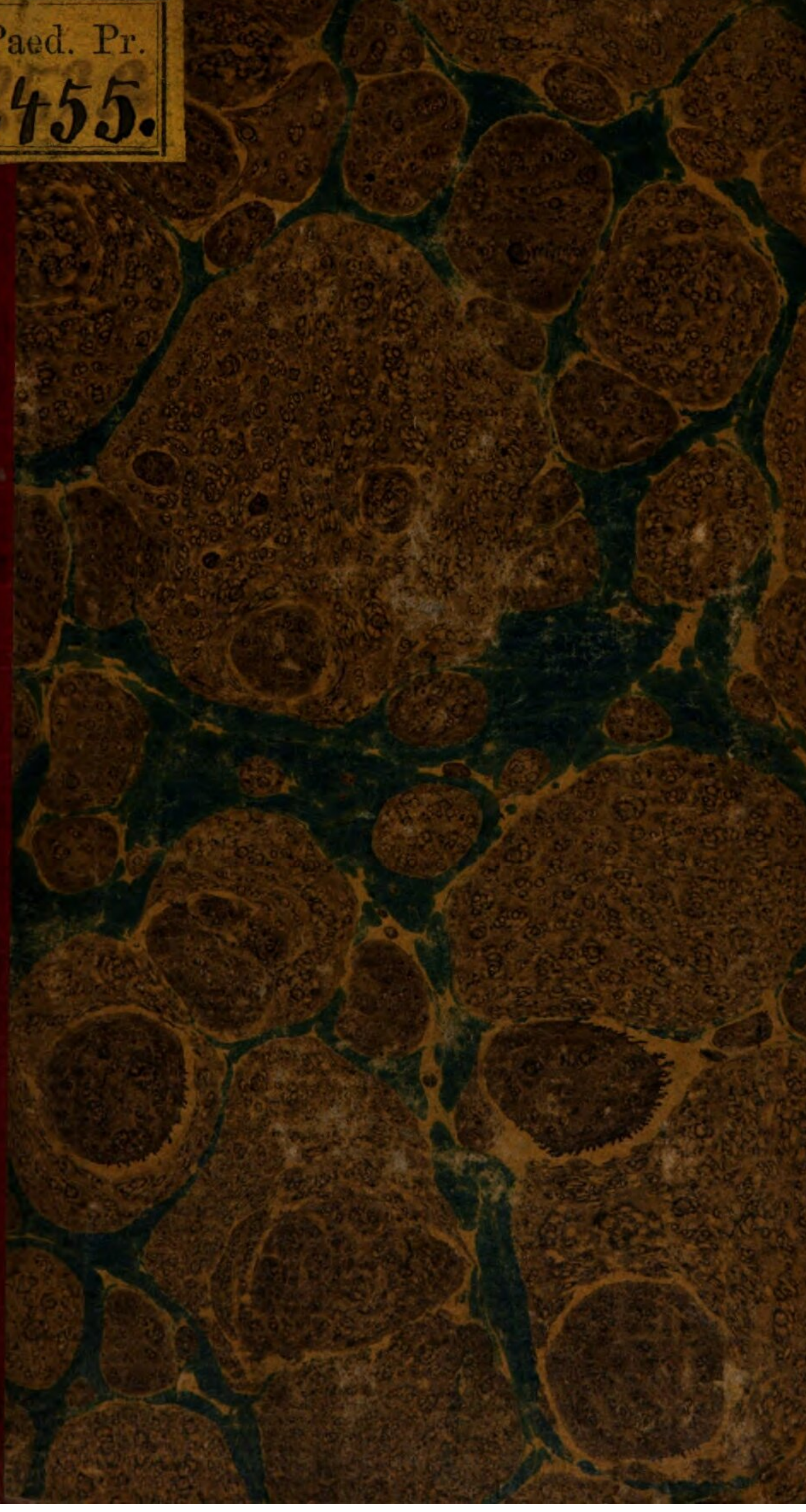


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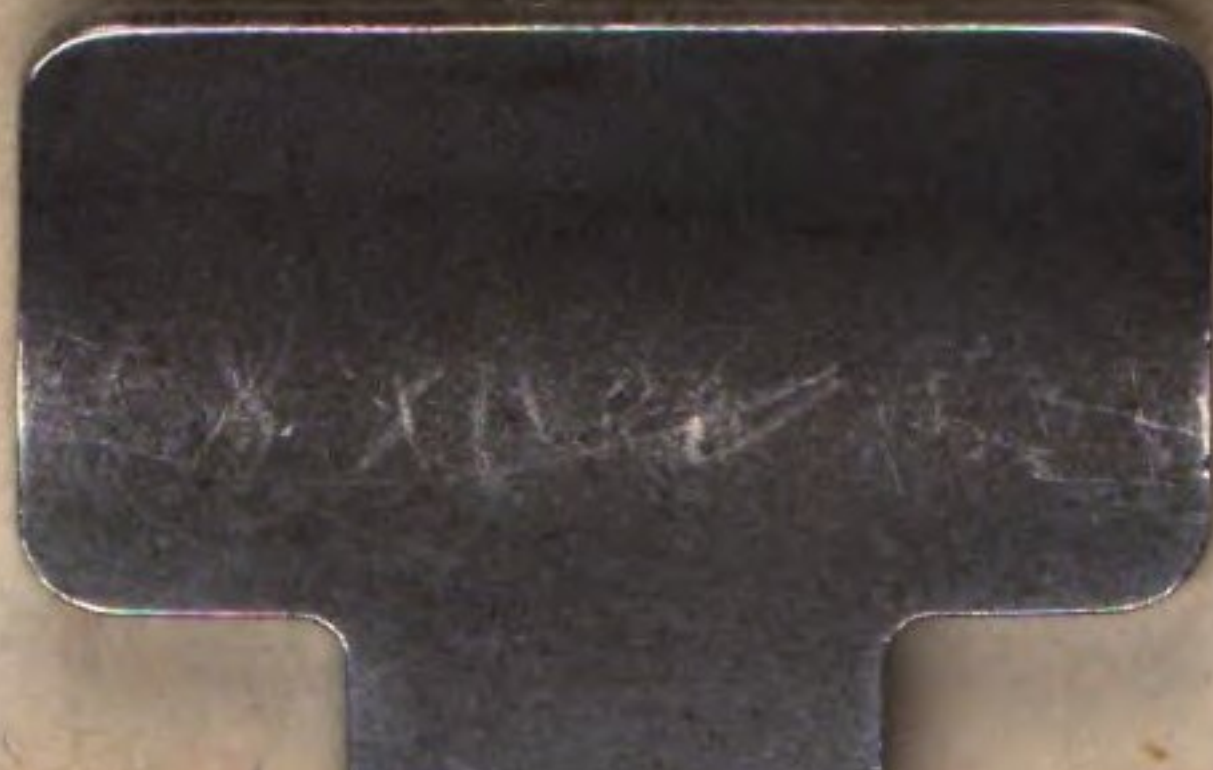


Paed. Gr.

~~2520~~

2455

Museum



CHILDS MESSAGE

A DEED OF VIOLENCE

ON THE 13TH AND 14TH

INTERESTING BURNING

THE 13TH

REMARKS BY THE REV. J. H. H. H.

OF THE CHURCH OF THE

THE
CHILD'S MUSEUM:
CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT
INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

WITH PLATES.

New York.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL WOOD & SONS,

No. 261 Pearl-street.

R. & G. S. Wood, Printers



THE
CHILD'S MUSEUM.

PLATE I.

1. COUCH.

“I SING the sofa,” says that charming poet Cowper; but he writes above your capacity at present.

2. SHOES.

Remember that in the forty years of wandering in the wilderness, the shoes of the children of Israel did not wear out; God reminds them, *Deut.* xxix. 5.

3. STILE.

A pleasing object, as it reminds one of a rural walk.

4. SCALES.

These are the emblems of justice, which must be distributed with impartiality; for which reason the image of Justice is painted blind. You know the use of scales.

5. HOUSE.

Man is not the only animal who builds himself a dwelling. The beaver cuts down wood, sharpens the points, erects his piles, and plasters the walls with mortar.

For a full account of this curious architect, see the History of Quadrupeds.

6. SHIELD.

Formerly shields were used as a part of defensive armour; they were carried on the left hand, and opposed to the strokes of the opponents. Now they are only used to show the family bearing the arms. Heraldry is a study not very interesting to children.



PLATE II.

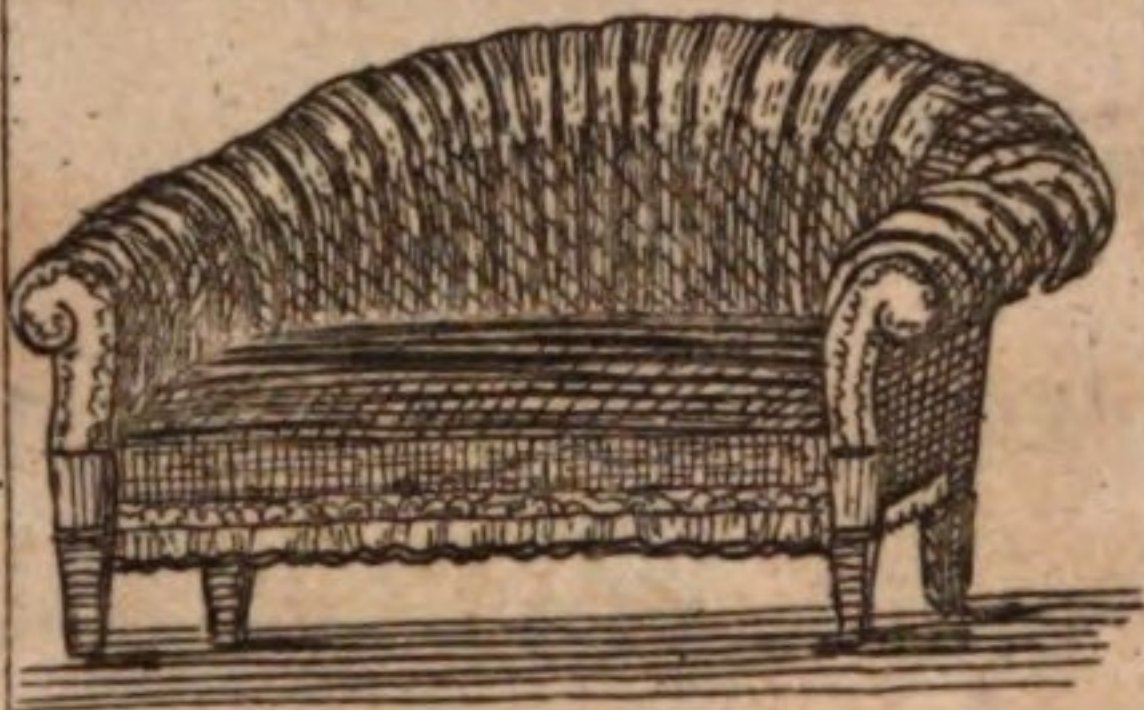
7. HOOP.

This may supply occasional amusement; but I hope you prefer cultivating your garden.

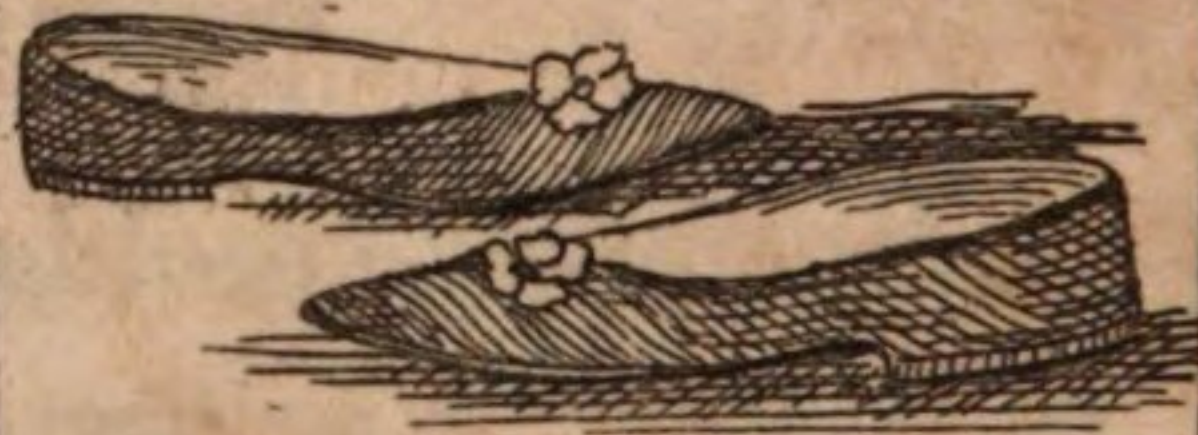


8. BOAT.

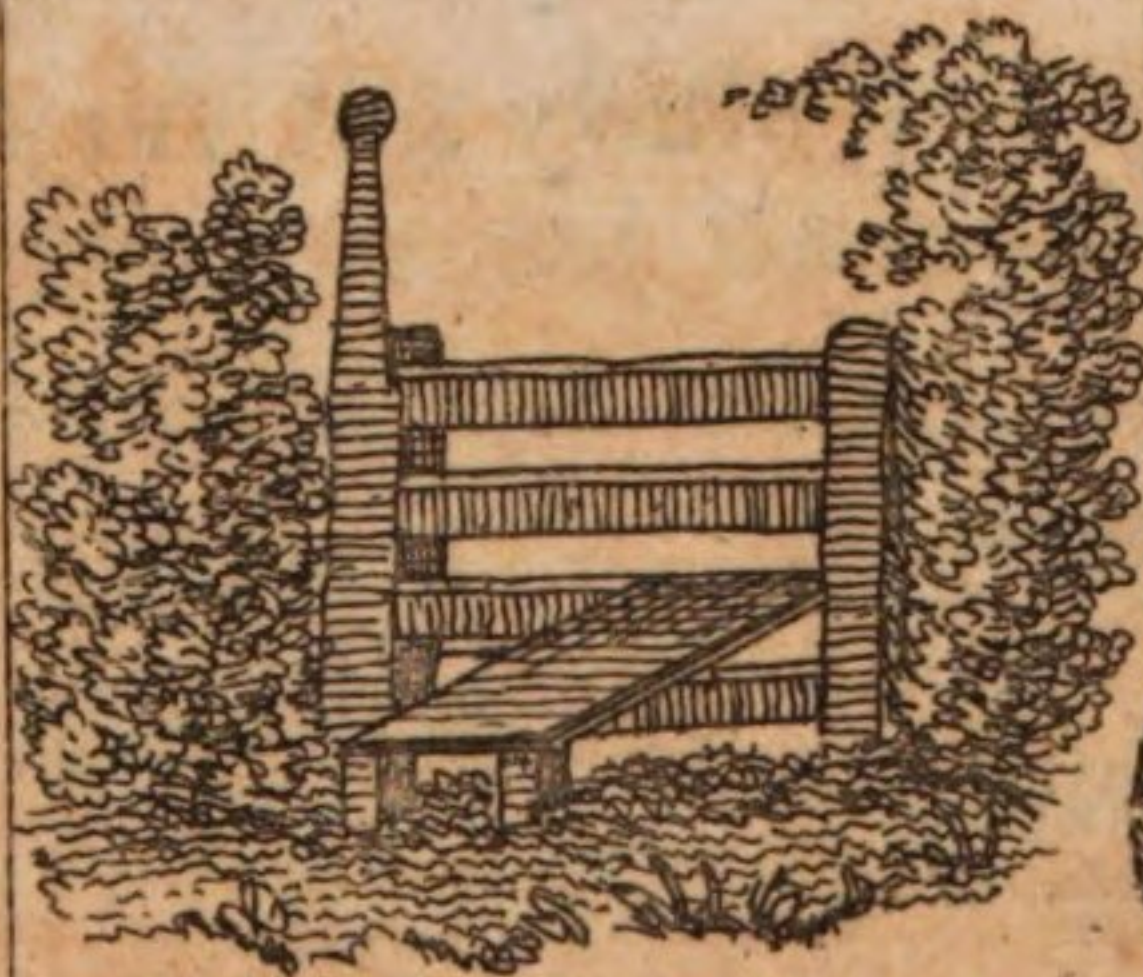
You have seen a boat rowed, I sup-



A Couch 1



Shoes 2



A Stile 3



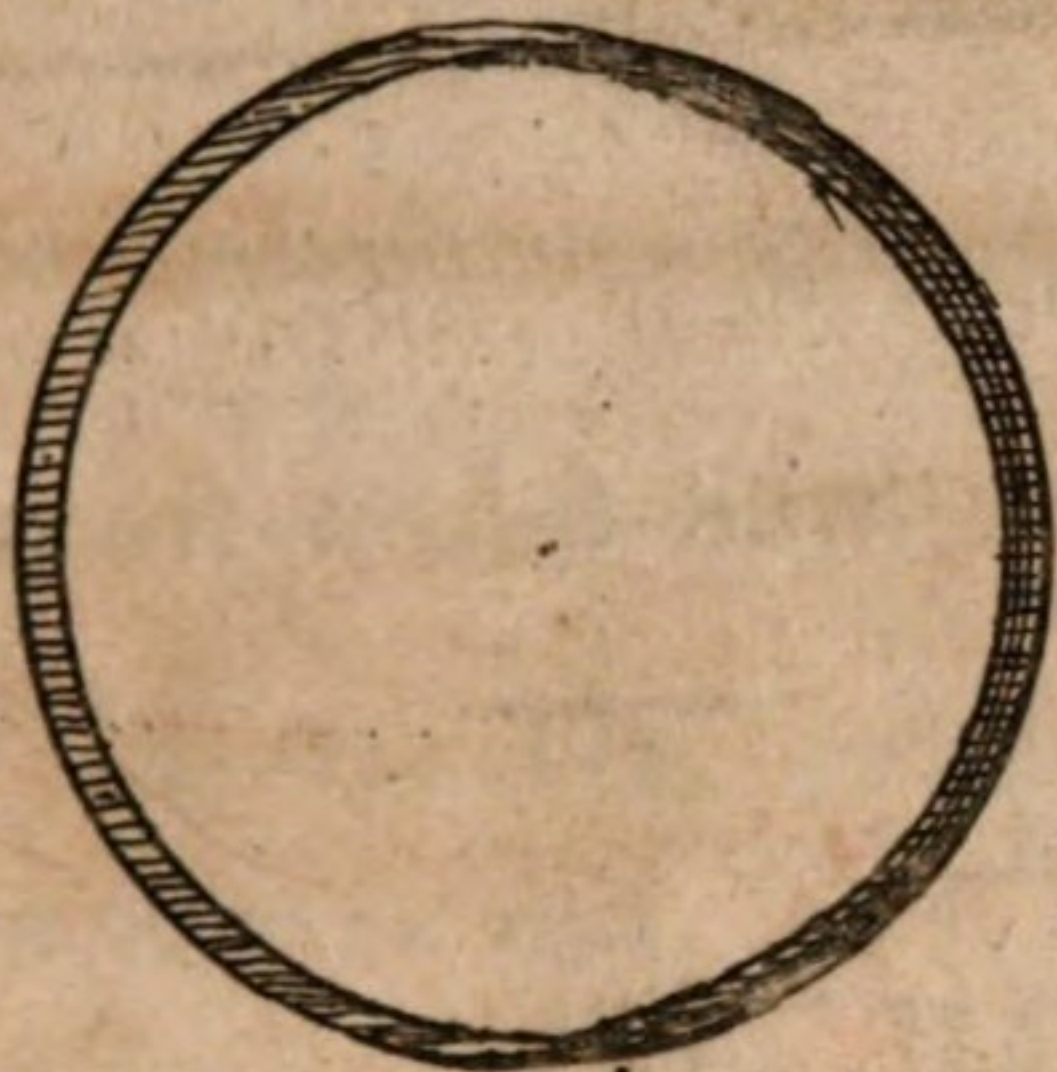
Scales 4



A House 5



A Shield 6



A Hoop

7



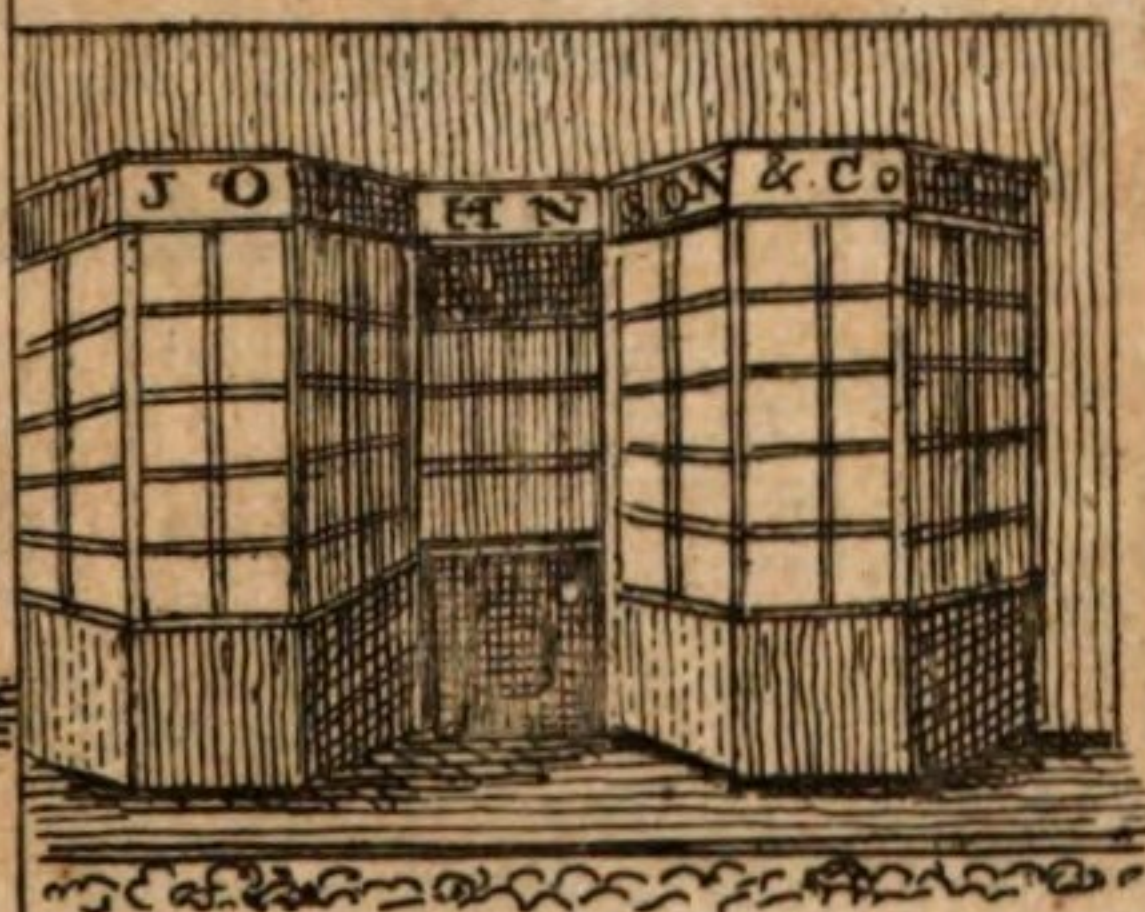
A Boat

8



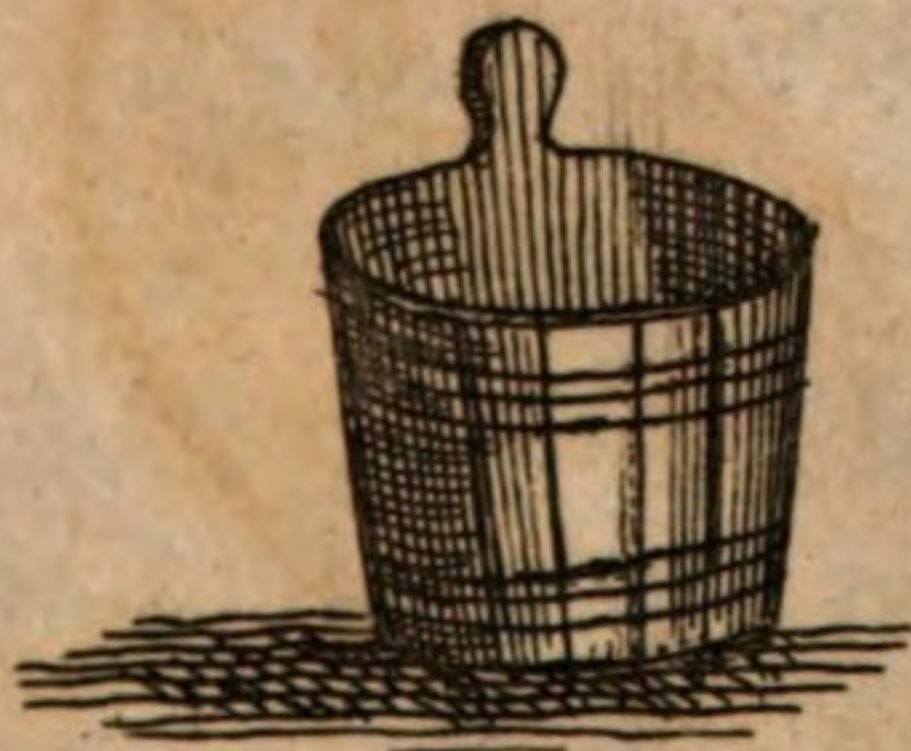
A Mail

9



A Shop

10



A Pail

11



A Mask

12

pose the idea of oars was taken from the foot of a duck.

9. MAIL.

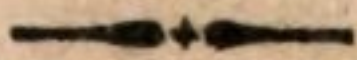
The mail carries our letters to every part of the country with great care and expedition; and greatly promotes the interests of trade and social intercourse, by the facilities it affords. It is under special care of the government, and controlled by an officer called the Postmaster-general, who resides at Washington.

10. SHOP.

Here is nothing hanging at the windows: they thus avoid spoiling their goods by hanging them to view, and present no temptation to the vicious to pilfer.

11. PAIL.

A wooden vessel in which milk or water is put, and carried by a handle. The cut represents a piggin, which is a kind of pail, with a handle on one side.



12. MASK.

I cannot look at this odd figure, without remarking on the folly and weakness of masquerades; they are not even tolerable among children, who delight to get wigs and jack-boots, and personate odd characters.



PLATE III.

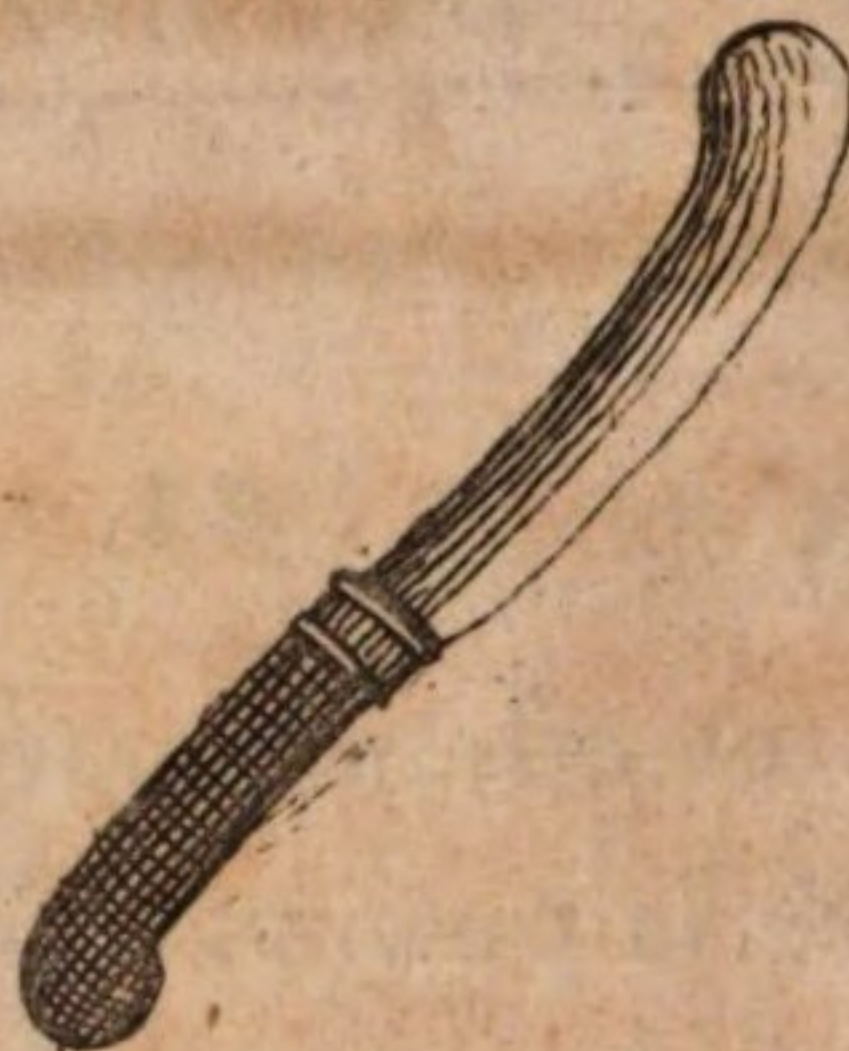
13. GROVE.

This is more regular than I like; it



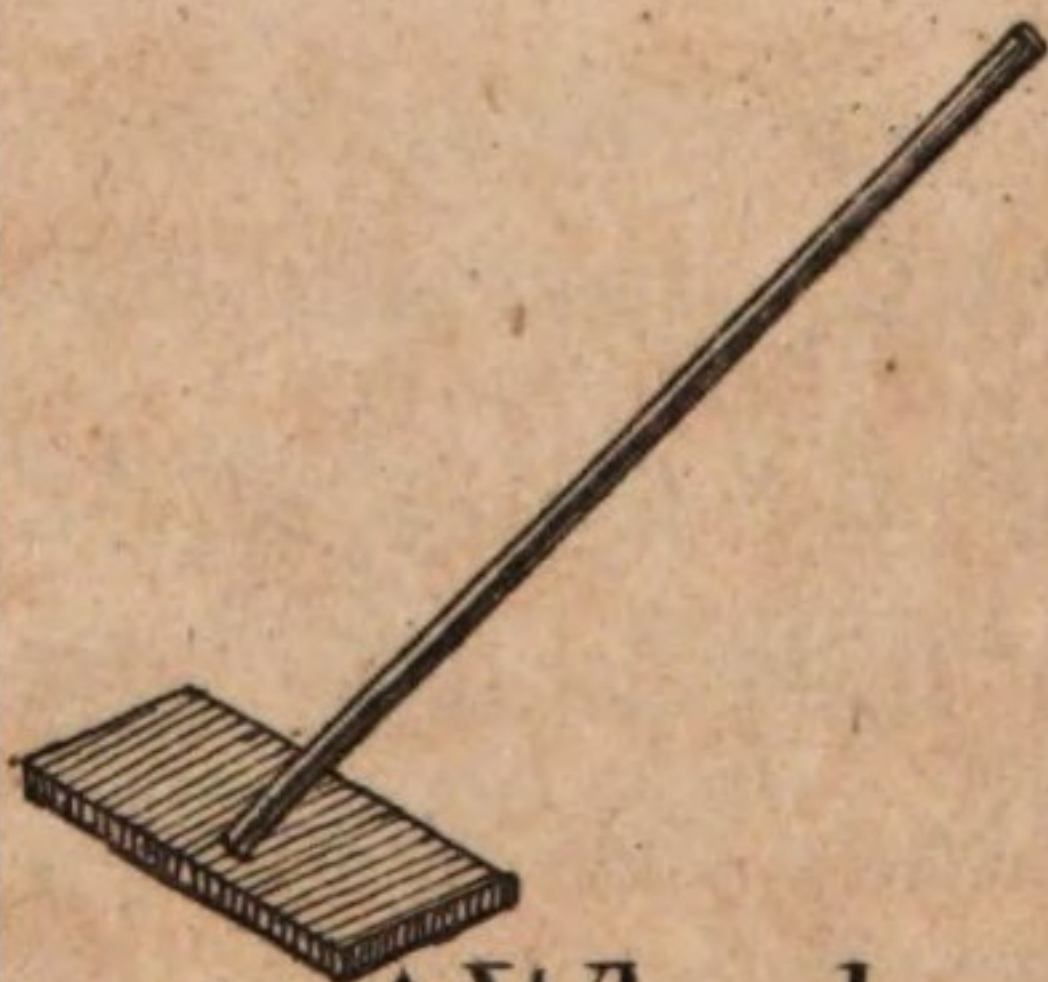
A Grove

13



A Knife

14



A Whisk

15



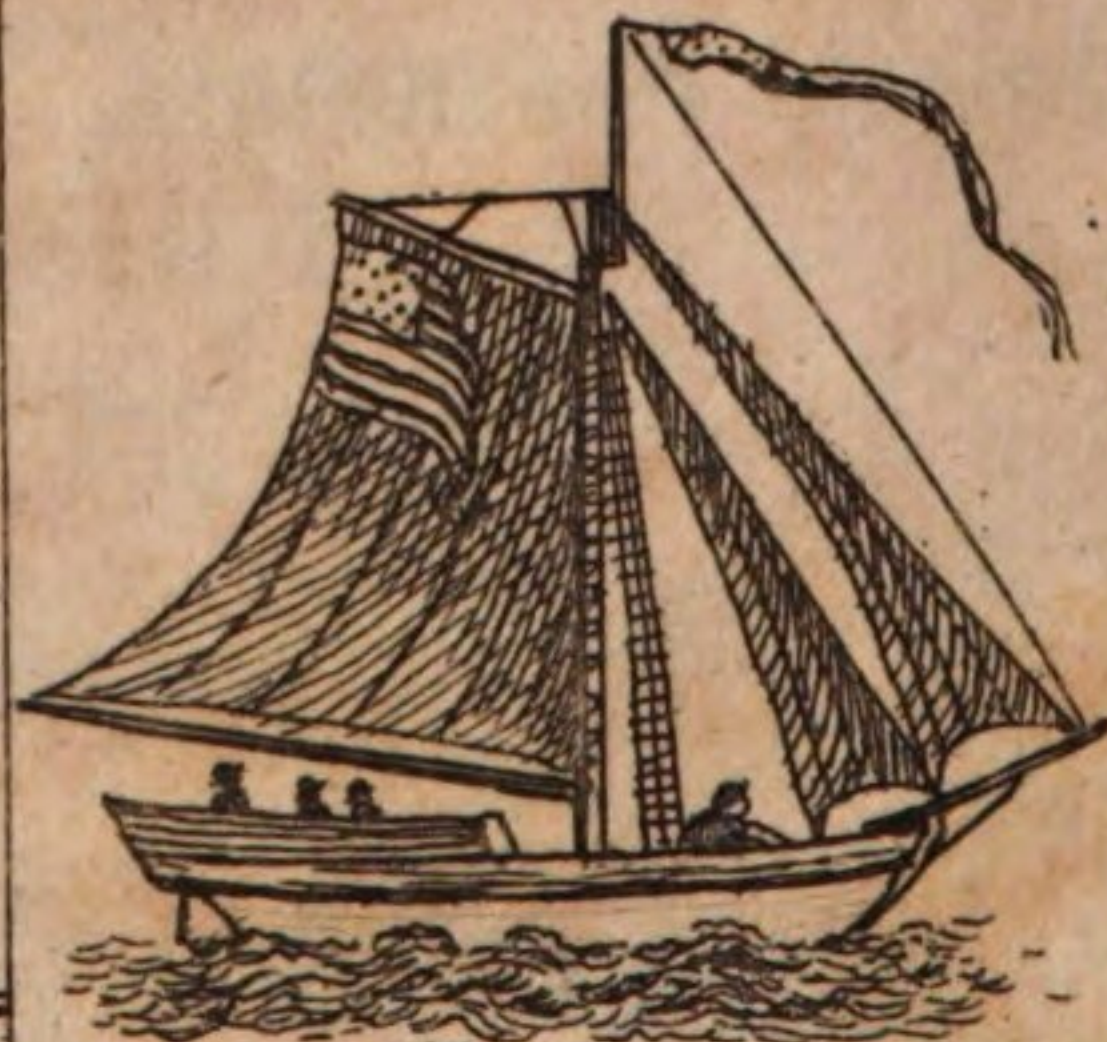
A Spoon

16



A Horse

17



A Yacht

18



A Crown 19



Boots 20



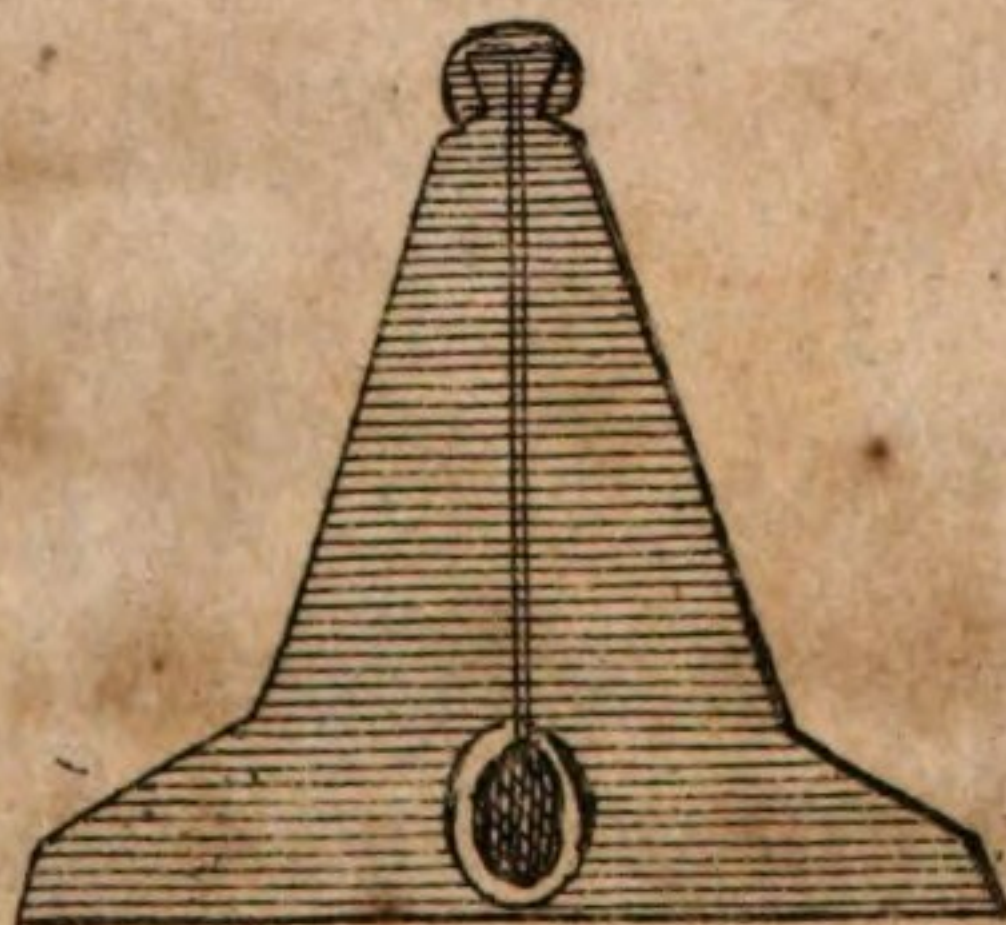
A Branch 21



A Nurse 22



Grapes 23



A Plumb 24

reminds me of Miller's "Trim Gardens," and appears like the approach to a house, called an avenue.

14. KNIFE.

Iron is the most useful of metals, as those who have read Cook's voyages will remember. In countries which have not iron, an old nail is highly prized. What an innumerable list of convenient tools have we made of iron. Steel is prepared from it, and knives are made of steel.

TO AN ELDER CHILD.

Iron is important beyond my power to describe: to give you some idea of its value, I will quote a few lines from that agreeable work, Botanical Dialogues.

“Iron is more valuable than other
“metals, as it is capable of being hard-
“ened by fire to so great a degree, as
“to render it proper for the most pow-
“erful tools. The discovery of this
“property in iron has been thought to
“give the European world their great
“pre-eminence over that of America;
“and we may judge of the advantages
“to be derived from the use of iron
“tools, by the eagerness with which the
“inhabitants of that hemisphere endea-
“vour to obtain them, in their inter-
“course with the European nations.”

15. WHASK.

This is an implement for levelling
grass in gardens, and for scraping mud
off the highways in wet weather.

16. SPOON.

Little boys and girls know very well the use of the spoon, when they get a dish of mush and milk.



17. HORSE.

The horse is a noble animal, exceedingly useful to man. Powerful and fleet as he is, the horse submits to be guided and restrained; and when treated with gentleness and kindness is capable of much attachment. The Arabs live in tents, which serve at once as houses and stables; they never beat their horses, who will stop if their riders chance to fall.

We have great reason to be thankful for the assistance we receive from the horse, and we should show our gratitude by treating him with kindness. In a few instances I have had the pleasure to see a horse made the friend of man: this was effected by very gentle treatment. When the rider chose to alight, the horse understood he was to follow him; when the man stopped, so did the horse, looking at his master to know whether he was to turn out of the road, or stand still to give him leave to mount. How pleasant it is to see service exacted with so easy a sway: but there are many cruelties practised on the horse, the ox, and the dog, by thoughtless and depraved people, which is very wicked.

18. YACHT.

This is a small sloop or vessel for carrying passengers.



PLATE IV.

19. CROWN.

This regal ornament, the badge of royalty, is an object of ambition, for which much blood has been spilled. But a wise man would decline it, if offered to him.



20. BOOTS.

Man is clothed in the skins, &c. of animals. Boots as well as shoes are made of leather.

21. BRANCH.

A small bough of a tree is called a branch. I believe it is very commonly used among savages as a token of peaceable intentions.



22. NURSE.

A nurse is a deputy-mother. There is much affection due to a nurse: remember, Edward, the respect and attention which the ancients showed to them.

Elizabeth, please to repeat the cradle hymn, by Watts, beginning

Hush! my dear, lie still and slumber."



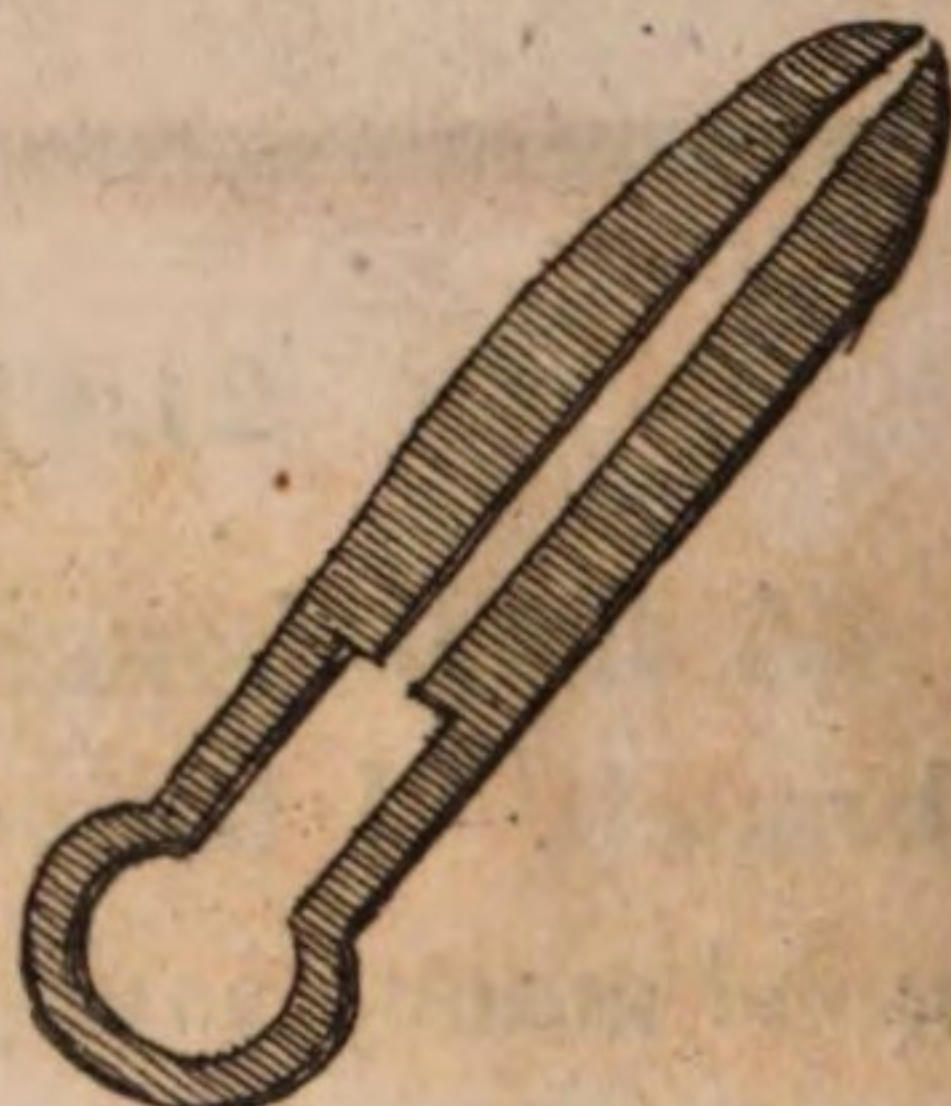
23. GRAPES.

A beautiful bunch of grapes.



A Moth

25



Shears

26



A Scythe

27



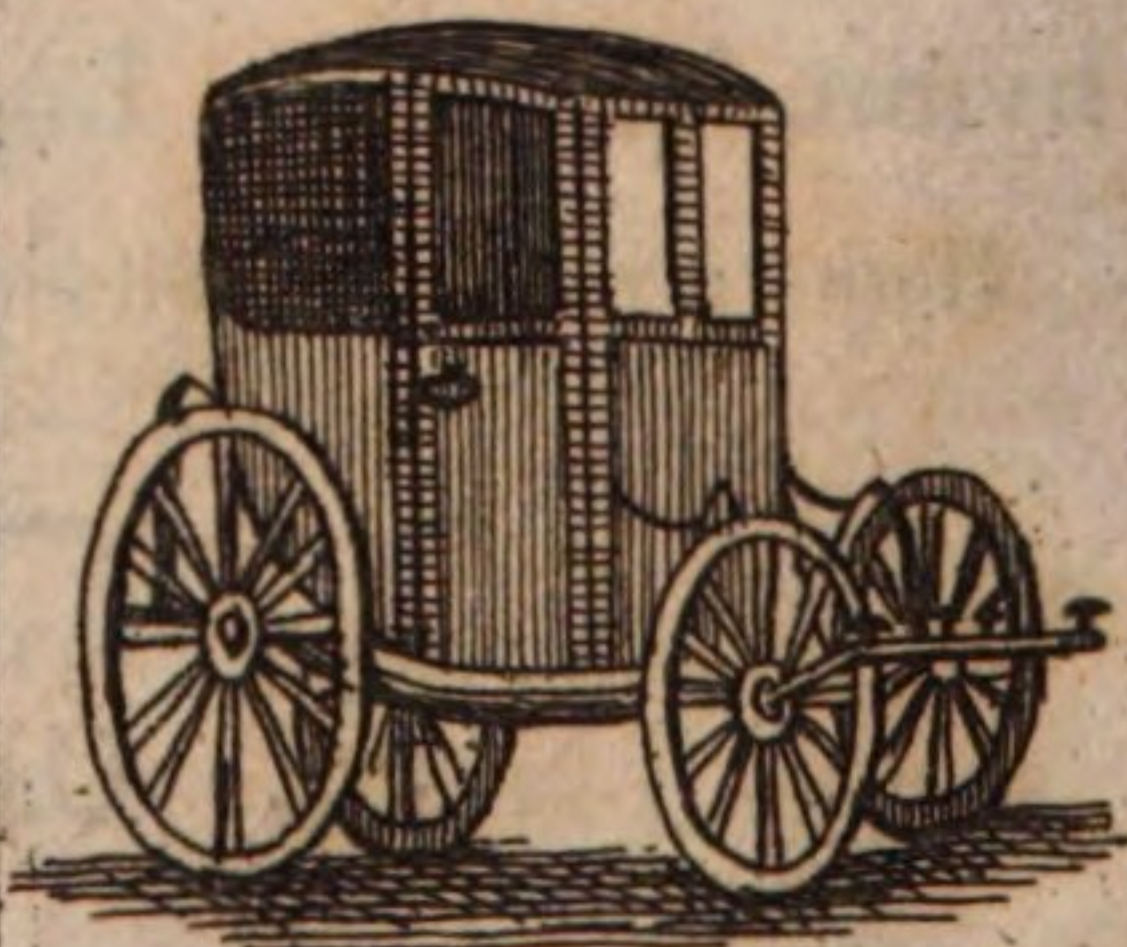
A Flask

28



A Peach

29



A Chaise

30



Pales

31



A Glafs

32



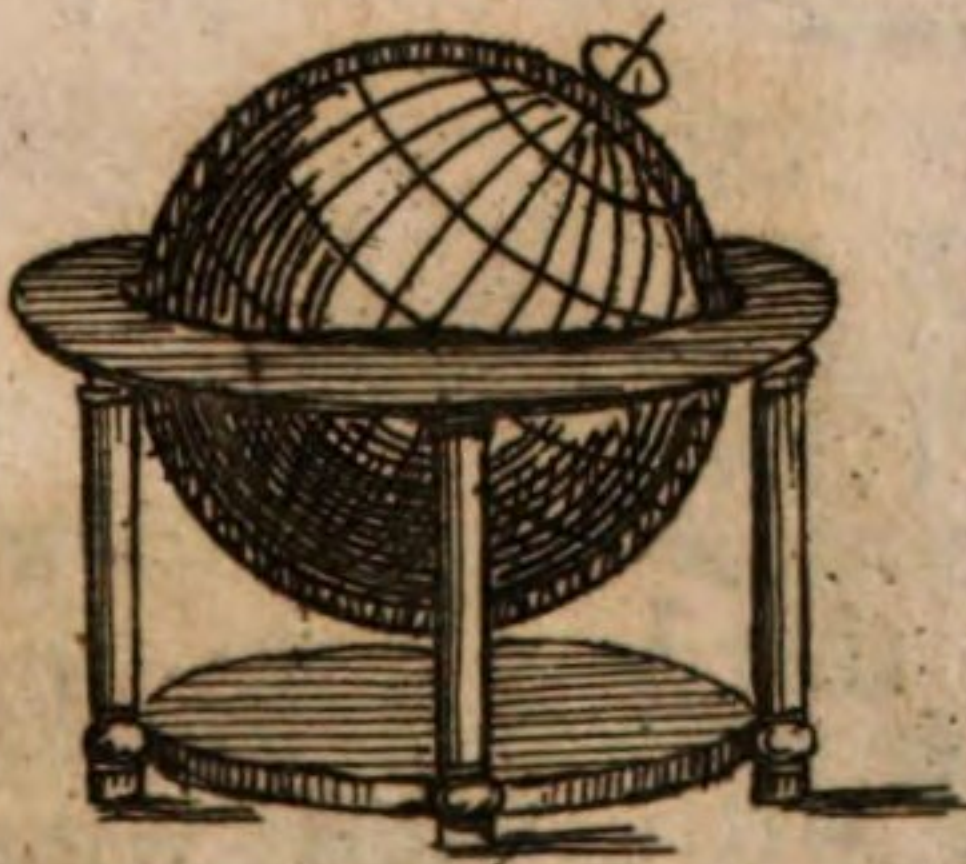
A Queen

33



A School

34



A Globe

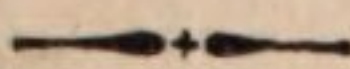
35



A Bridge

36

Wine is made from this fruit ; and we may remember that the first miracle which Christ performed, was the turning of water into wine, at the marriage in Cana of Gallilee. Grapes grow spontaneously in most of the warm countries of Europe and Asia ; in England and America they require great attention.



24. PLUMB.

A leaden weight at the end of a line, used by carpenters and masons in building houses.

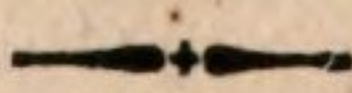


PLATE V.

25. SPHINX.

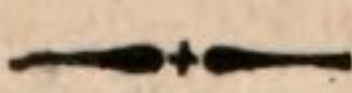
An insect of the third order: lepidopterous ; that is, with tiled wings. They are divided into three sets, called

genera; butterfly, sphinx, and moth. The butterfly flies by day, the sphinx morning and evening, and the moth by night. These all undergo the same change, passing through the three states of caterpillar, chrysalis, and winged insect; in which last, called the perfect state, it lays its eggs.



26. SHEARS.

These are such as are used to shear sheep.

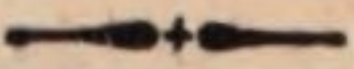


27. SCYTHER.

Used for mowing. Time is pictured with one, because he cuts down all without distinction, as the mower does the grass and flowers. The scythe is made of iron and steel.

28. FLASK.

Florence wine comes in a flask, and sometimes oil. The flask is of very thin glass and secured by wicker covers.



29. PEACH.

A delicious stone fruit: the stone contains the seed.



30. CHAISE.

A travelling chariot. With us a chaise is a two-wheeled carriage.



PLATE VI.

31. PALES.

These make a neat fence, suited to our gardens.

32. GLASS.

A large wine glass.

This is the explanation of the word glass:

“An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement heat.”

It is a happy invention which gives us such delicate vessels for drinking. And how beautiful is glass! The amiable Prince Lee Boo admired it so much, that he requested on his death bed to have a present of glass which he had received transmitted to his father.

33. THE QUEEN.

A woman who wears a crown singly—

The title of Queen is also given by way of courtesy to her that is married to a king, who is called by way of distinction, queen consort; the former being termed queen regent. The widow of a king is also called queen, but with the addition of dowager.

34. SCHOOL.

Here are only little boys; so I suppose, it is a sort of dame's school.

I wish Shenstone had written his poem called the School-mistress, in language better suited to children. I hope this good woman, who seems to be teaching rudiments, minds to inculcate obedience and benevolence, and that the children are attentive.

35. GLOBE.

This is a miniature of the earth upon which we live. You shall begin to use it against the next holidays, when Edward will have pleasure in joining you in answering questions which require a knowledge of geography.

36. BRIDGE.

This is one of the conveniencies of life, which people who do not travel far from home, neglect to estimate agreeably to its worth. A few dangers and difficulties in passing waters teach us to prize a bridge.

PLATE VII.

37. CHEST.

Is a chest the best place in which to secure treasure? Read the Scriptures: they say, “Lay not up for yourselves
“treasure where moth and rust corrupt,
“and where thieves break through and
“steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth
“nor rust can corrupt, and where thieves
“do not break through nor steal.”

'The way to lay up treasure in heaven, is to do good with what we have, and to do the will of our Heavenly Father in all things.

38. PLUME.

This is worn as an ornament, or mark

of distinction, by military men, beaux, and belles.

+

—

39. CHURCH.

This is a term sometimes used to designate the house in which people meet to perform religious worship; sometimes it is applied to the assembly or congregation of people who meet to perform worship, or who living near together, belong to the same society; and at others to express the whole body of Christians, or those who are endeavouring, by living pious and holy lives, to prove themselves true followers of Christ. In these two last senses it is used in the Scriptures.

40. STOVE.

A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. When you sit amidst a circle of happy friends assembled round a comfortable hearth, oh, remember, “sore pierced by wintry winds, how many shrink into the sordid hut of cheerless poverty.” By fire we dress our food.

41. SWORD.

A weapon of destruction, used by wicked men to kill their fellow creatures. Formerly when one drew his sword and smote a servant of the high priest, Jesus said, “put up thy sword;

“for they that take the sword, shall
perish with the sword.”

Matt. xxvi. 52.

42. CLOCK.

You know it tells the hour.

“Teach us thou,
“To count life's moments as they flow,
“And while it's end our thoughts survey,
“By wisdom's line to guide our way.”

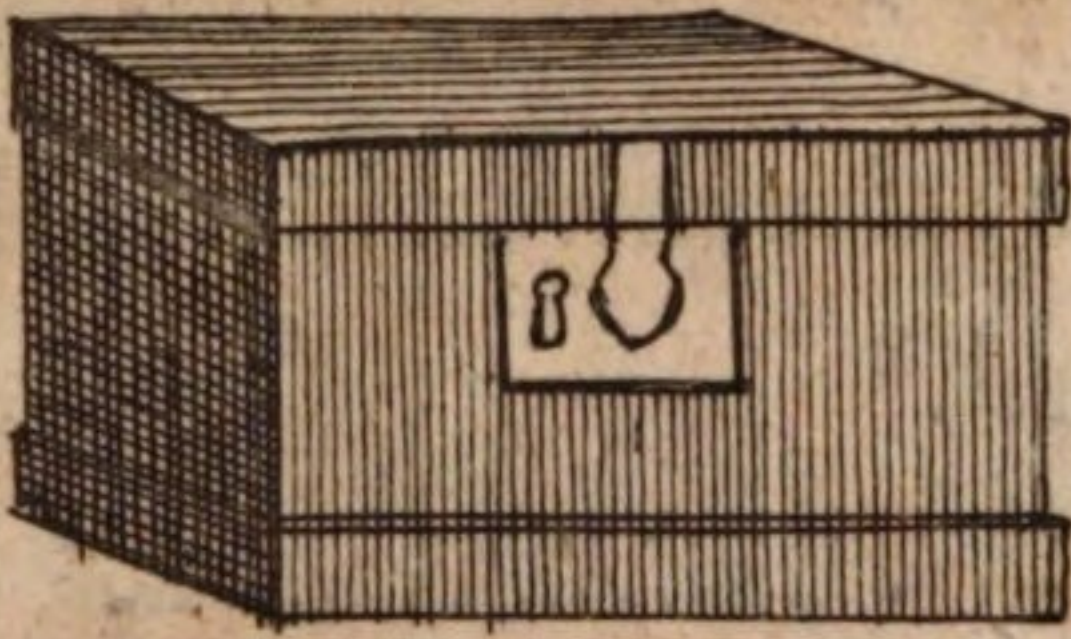
Time is inestimable in its value; by
a proper employment of it we may,
through the mercy of God, purchase an
eternity of happiness;

“Since every moment well employ'd,
“Secures an age in heaven.”

PLATE VIII.

43. BARGE.

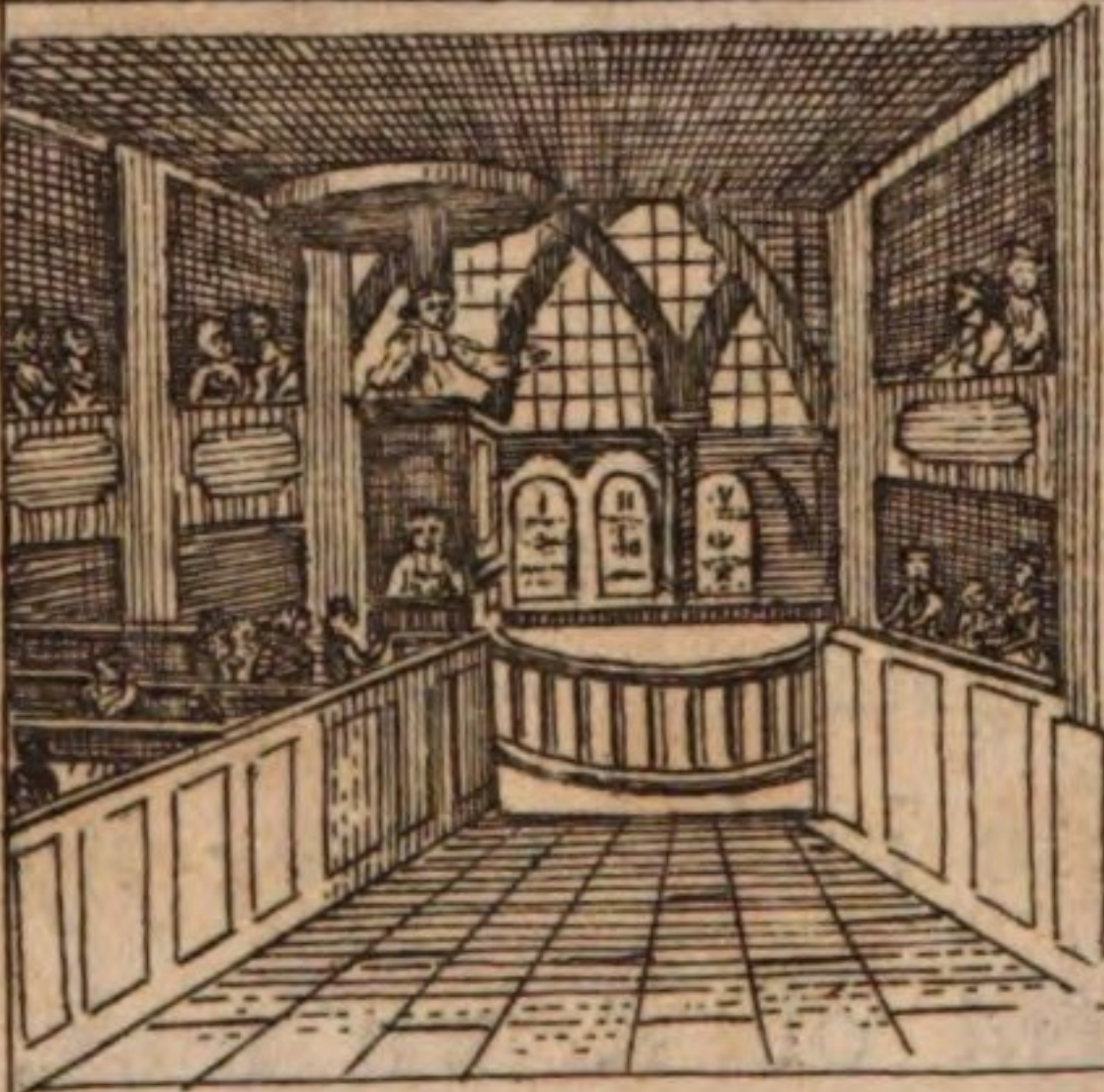
Barges are used as boats for pleasure;



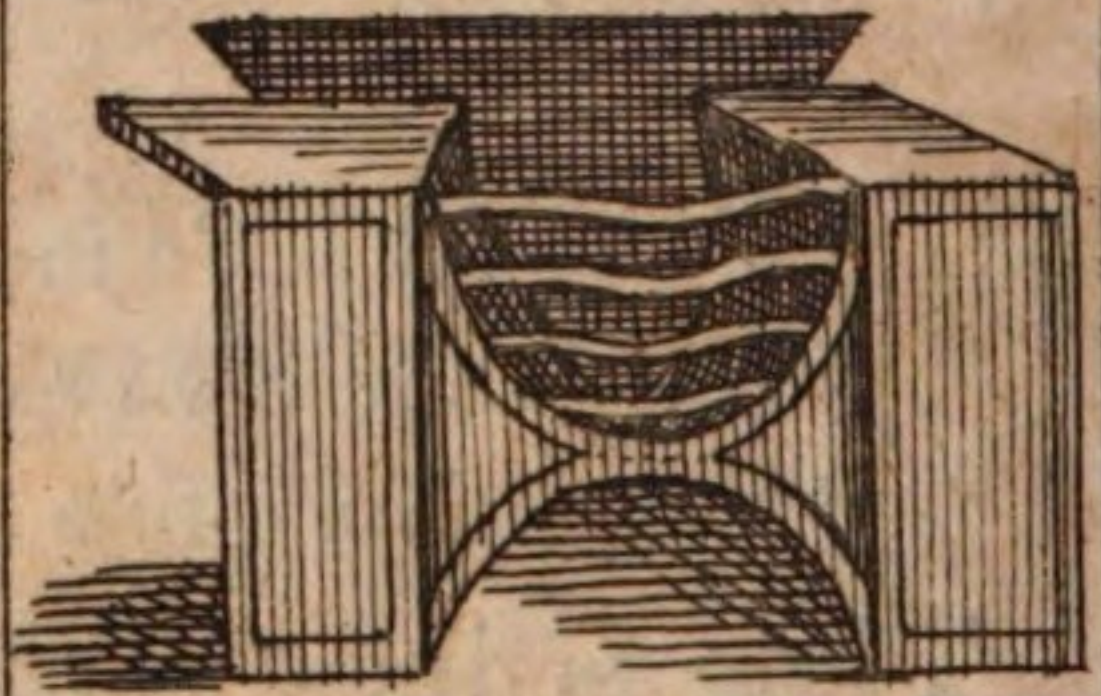
A Chest 37



A Plume 38



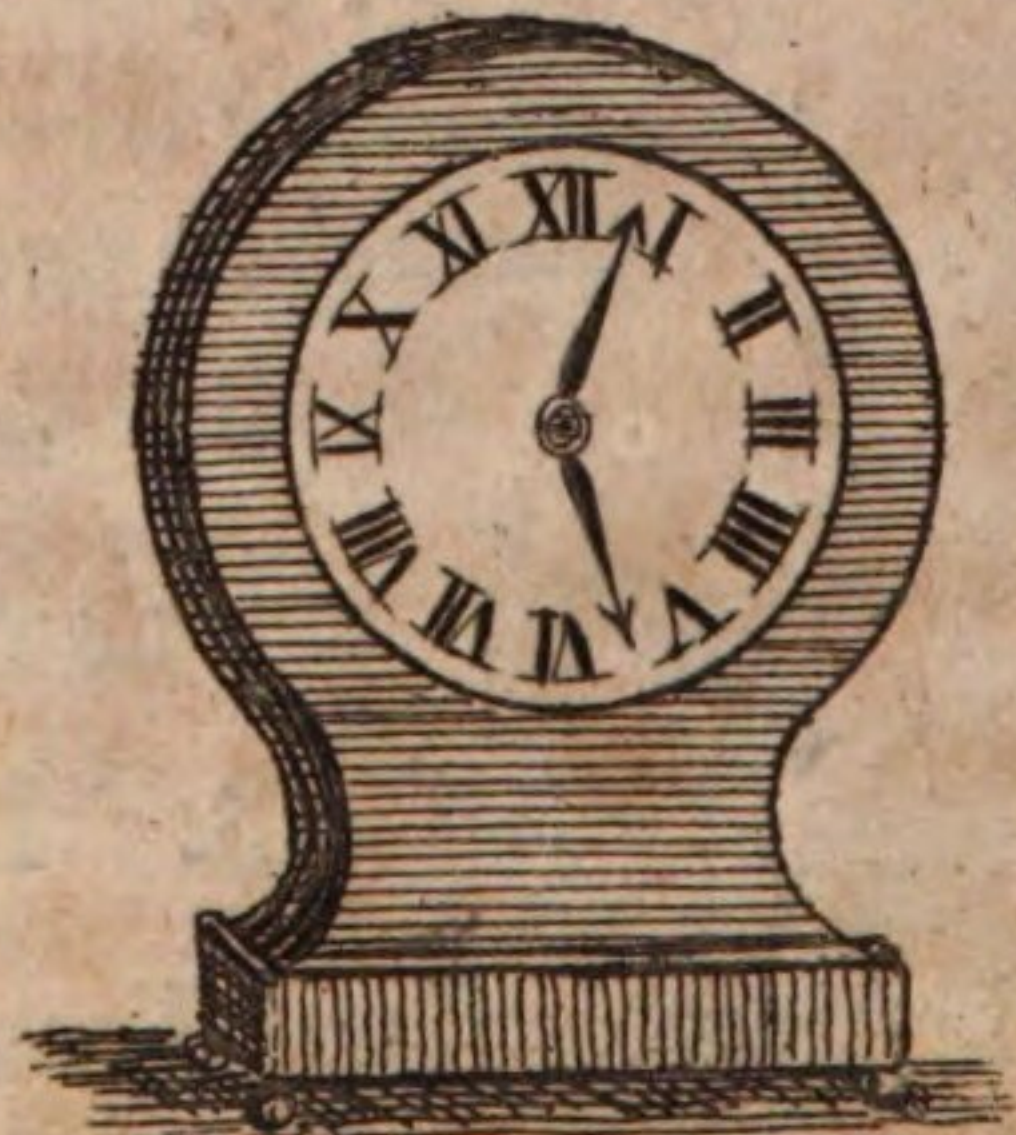
A Church 39



A Stove 40



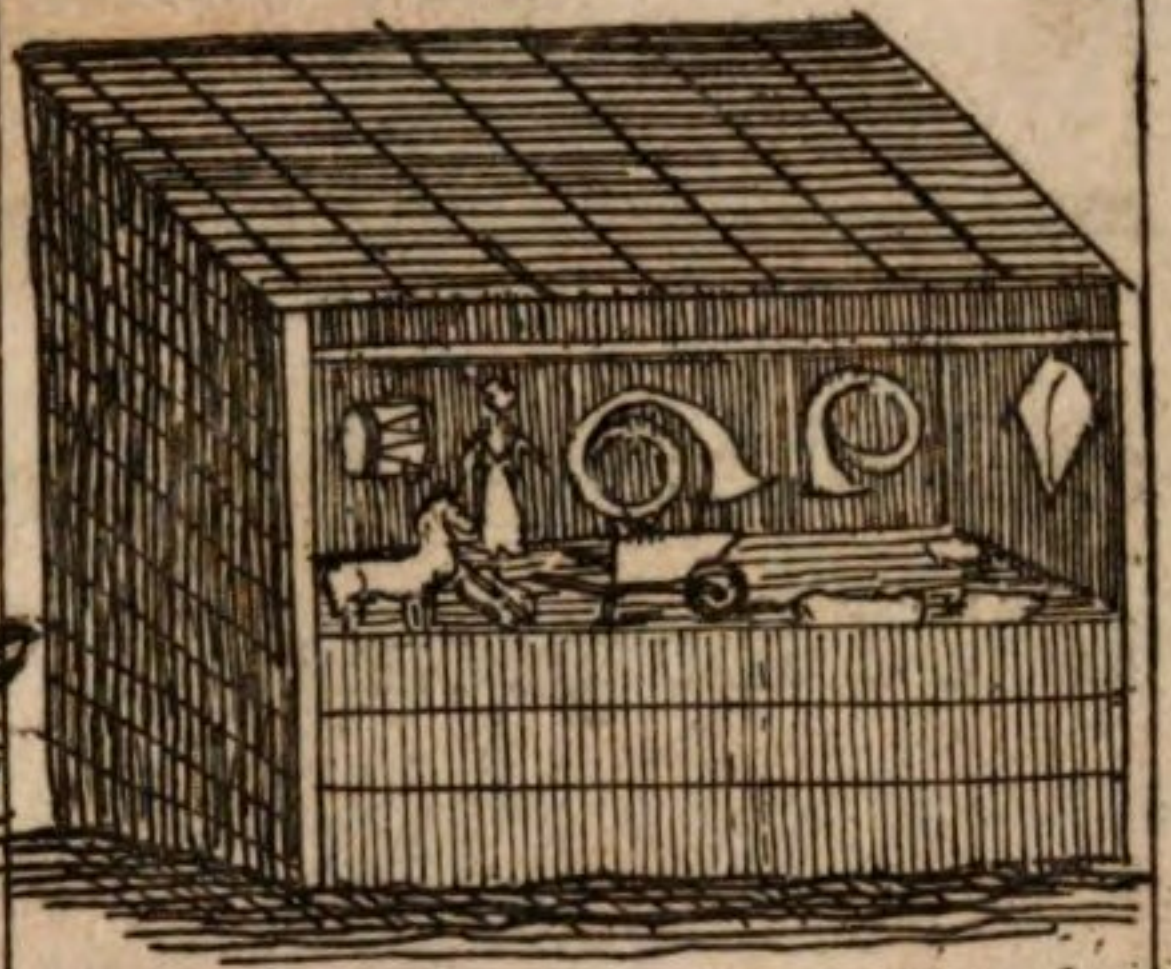
A Sword 41



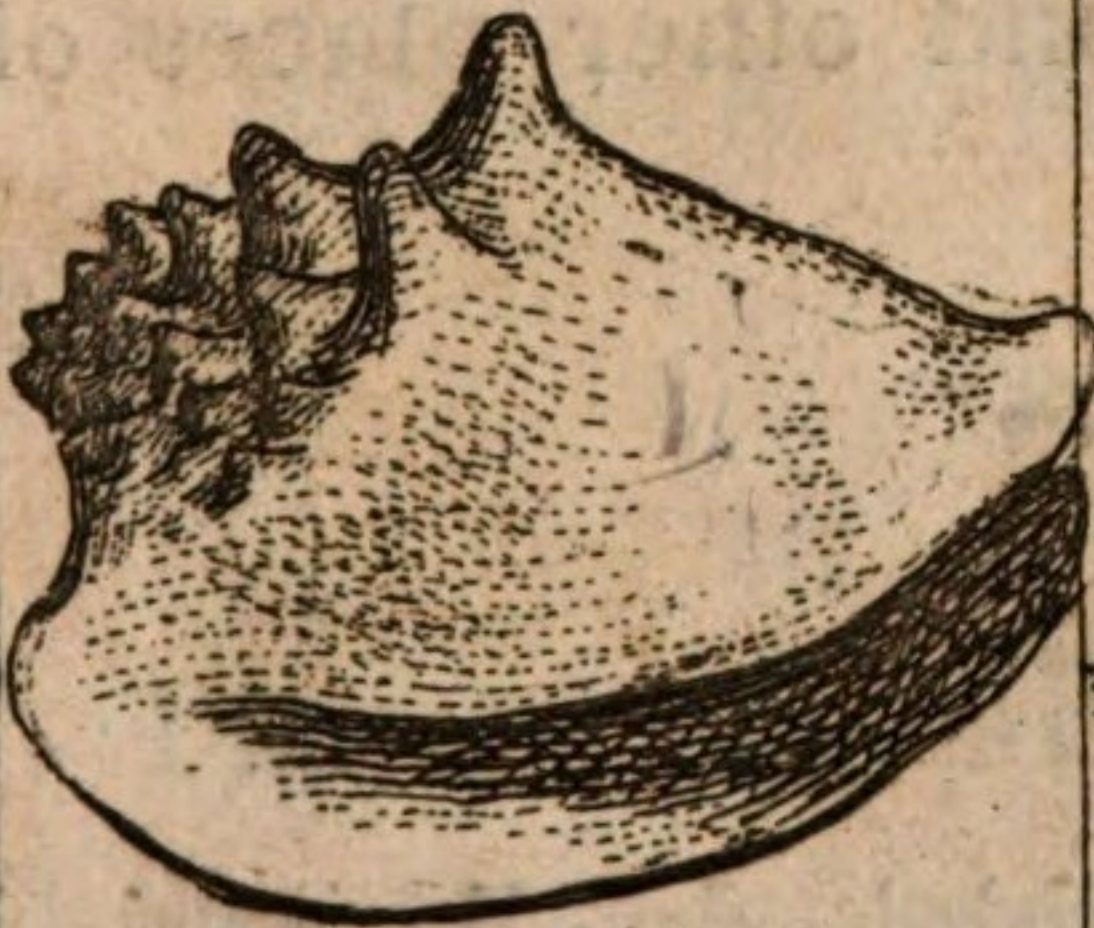
A Clock 42



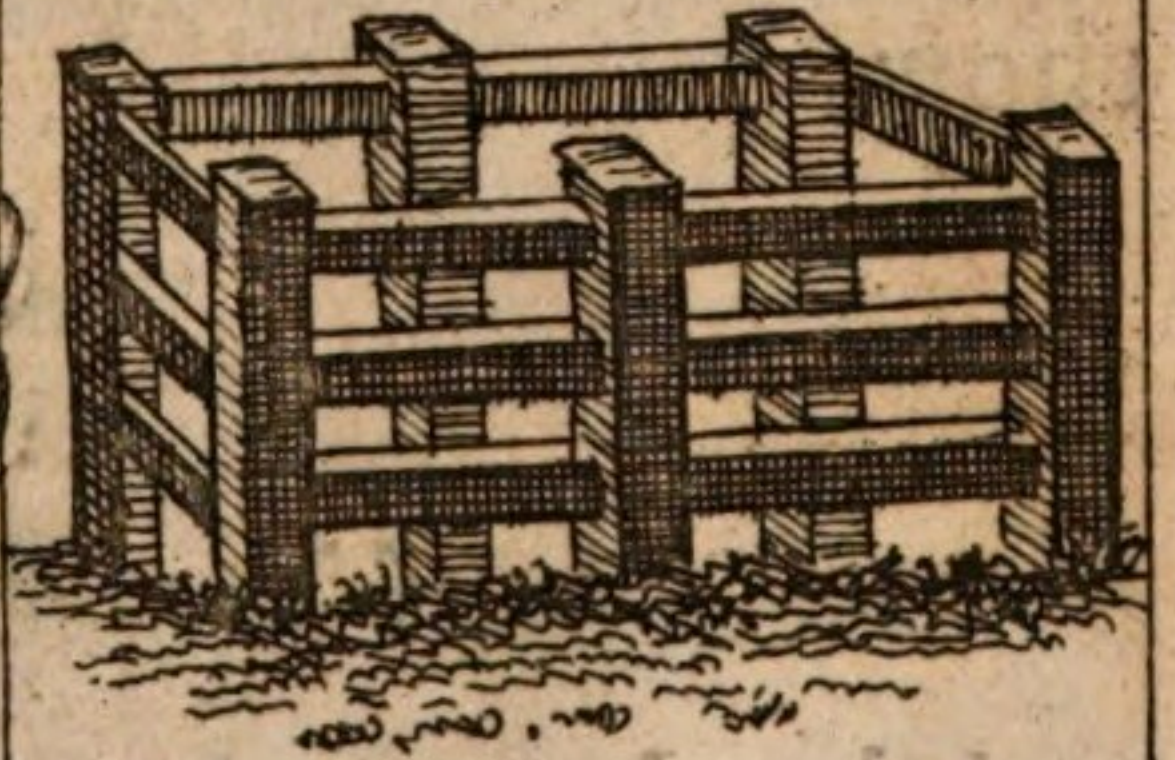
A Barge 43



A Booth 44



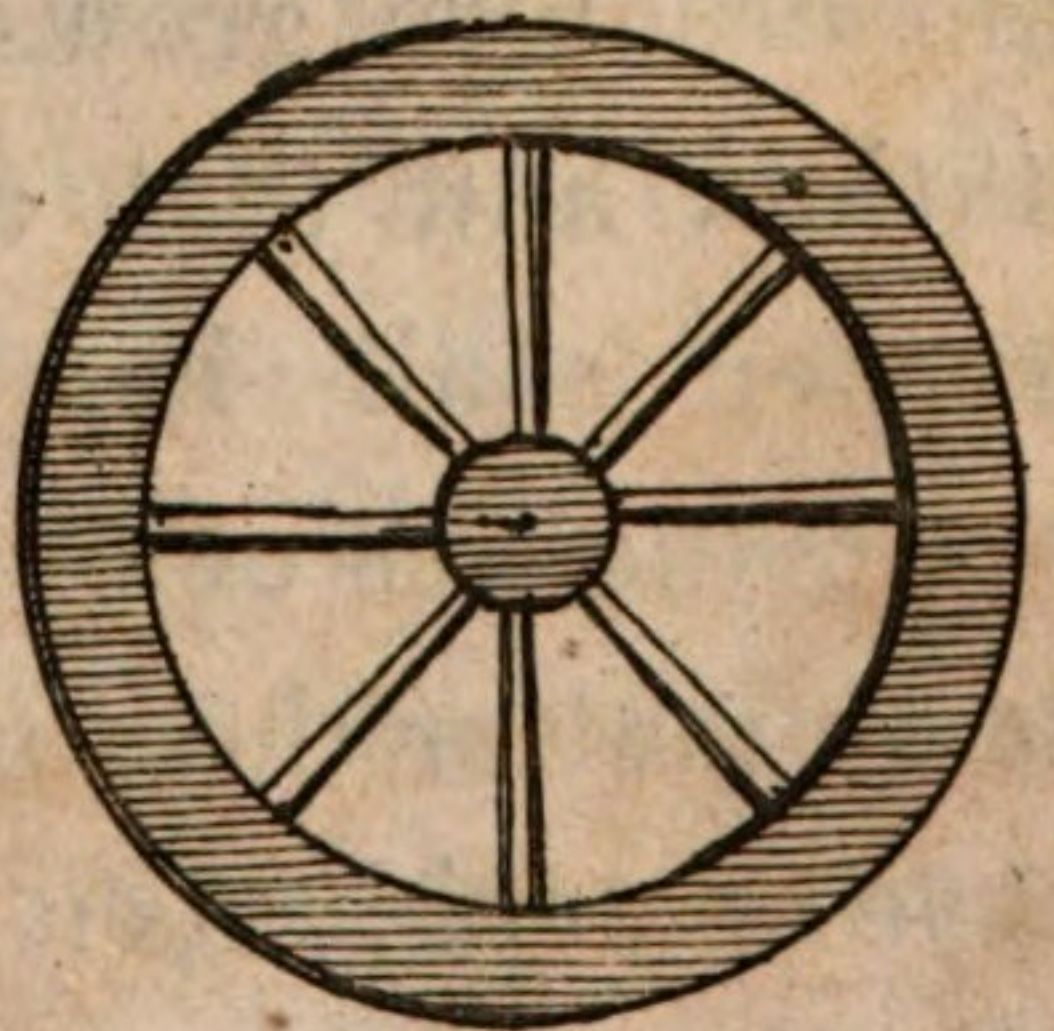
A Shell 45



A Pound 46



A Spade 47



A Wheel 48

and likewise for burthen. This appears to be for pleasure.

41. BOOTH.

This is built with boards, and is such as is seen at fairs, and other places of show.

45. SHELL.

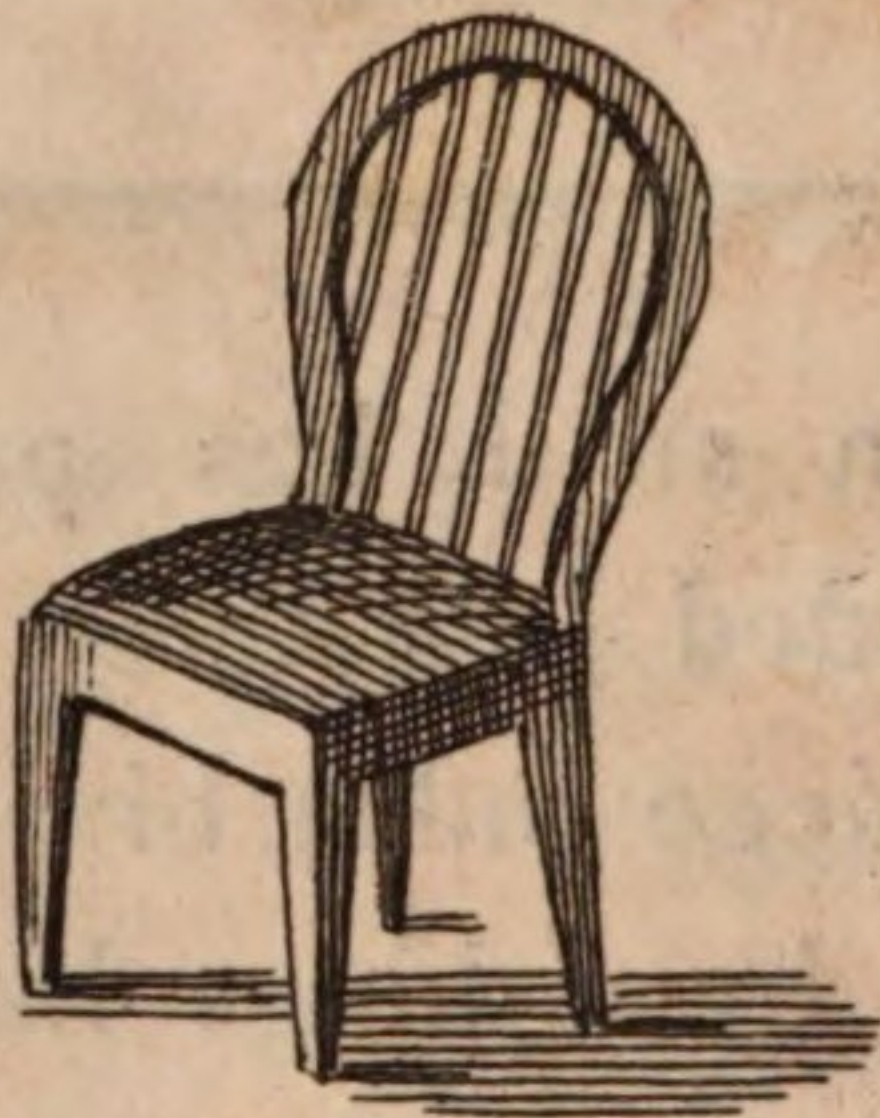
A hard crust in which dwells a kind of animal thence called testaceous; as the creature grows, it enlarges its habitation, and that at the mouth. The garden snail has afforded naturalists opportunities of observation. With the same matter the snail repairs its shell in case of accidents: a part of it consists of the slimy substance which marks

the path where a snail has passed. Sea-shells are divided into three sets: univalve (of one piece only) bivalve of two pieces united by a hinge like the oyster) and multivalve (of more than two, like the acorn-shell.)

This shell is an univalve or turbinated shell.

46. POUND.

This is an enclosure designed for the purpose of securing beasts till the owners shall claim them, and, paying for the damage they may have done by straying into the neighbouring fields, take them home. If all the time that is spent in making pounds, yokes, clogs, &c. was spent in making good fences, much time might be saved and unpleasant feelings between neighbours.



A Chair 49



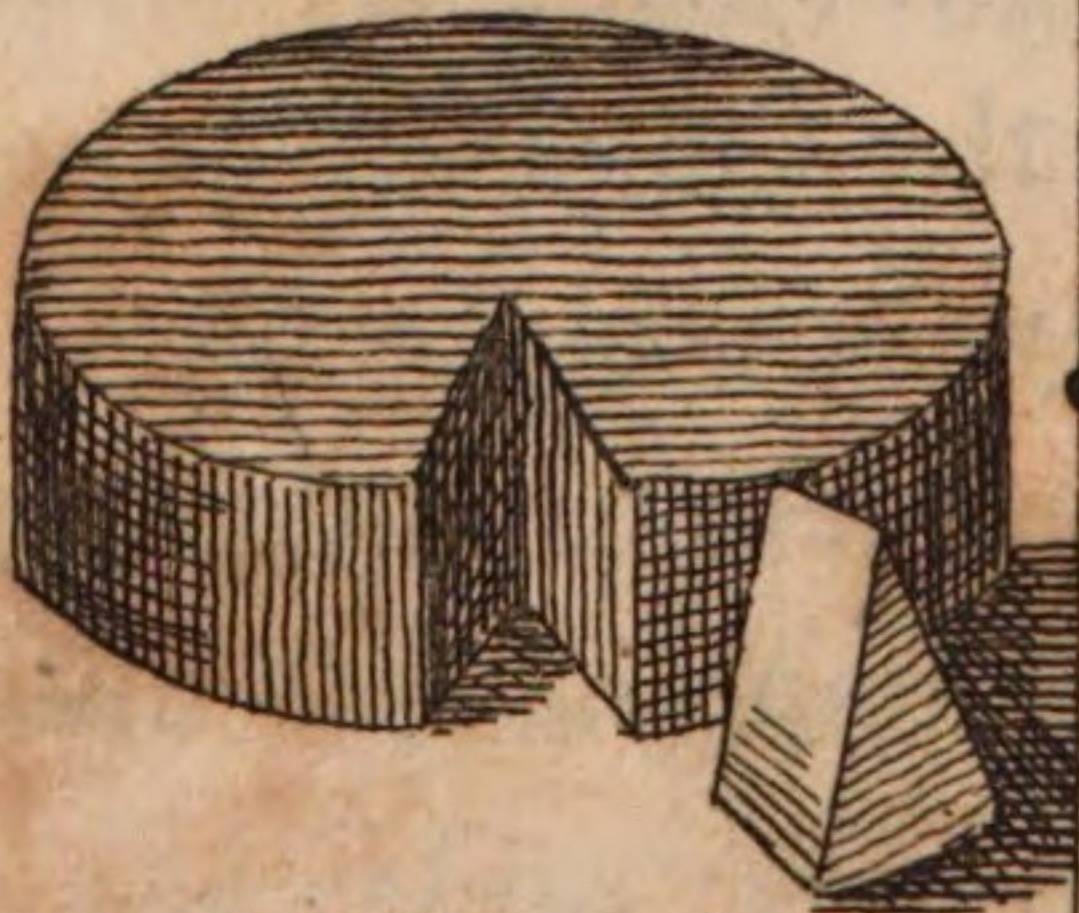
A Coach 50



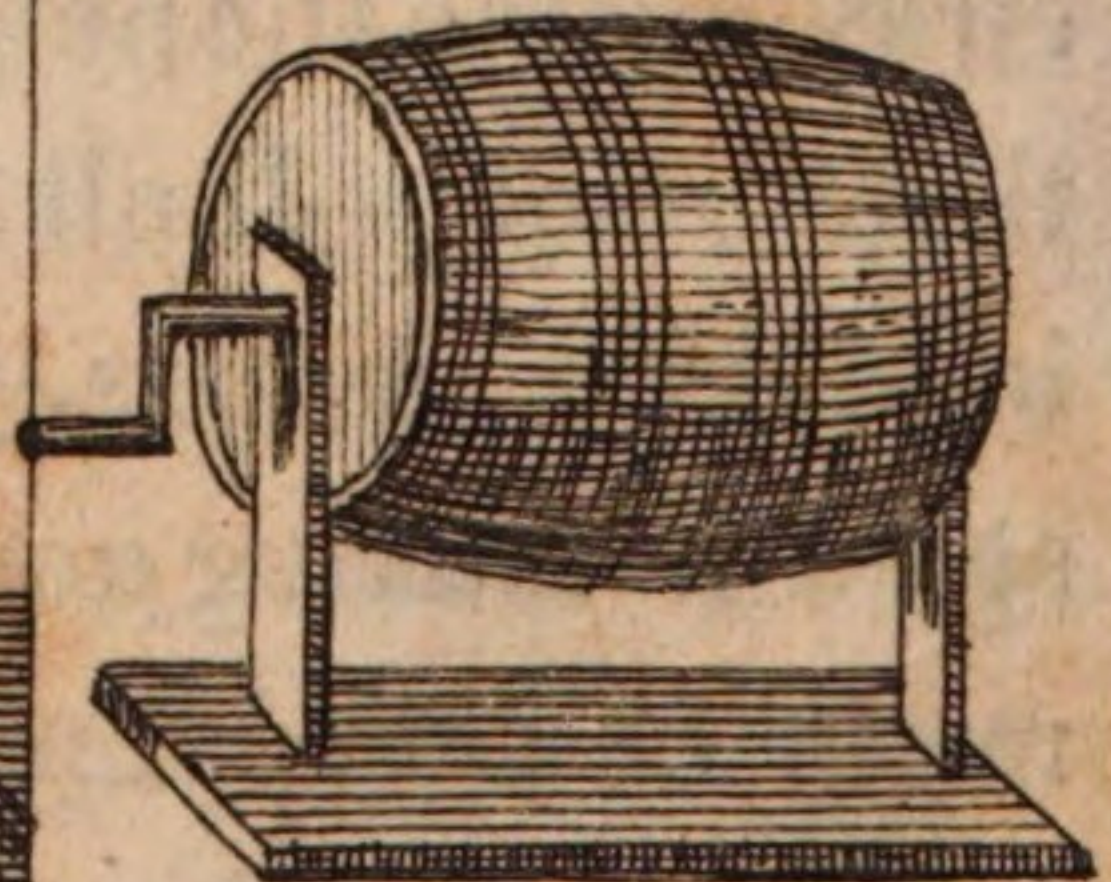
A Screen 51



A Child 52



A Cheefe 53

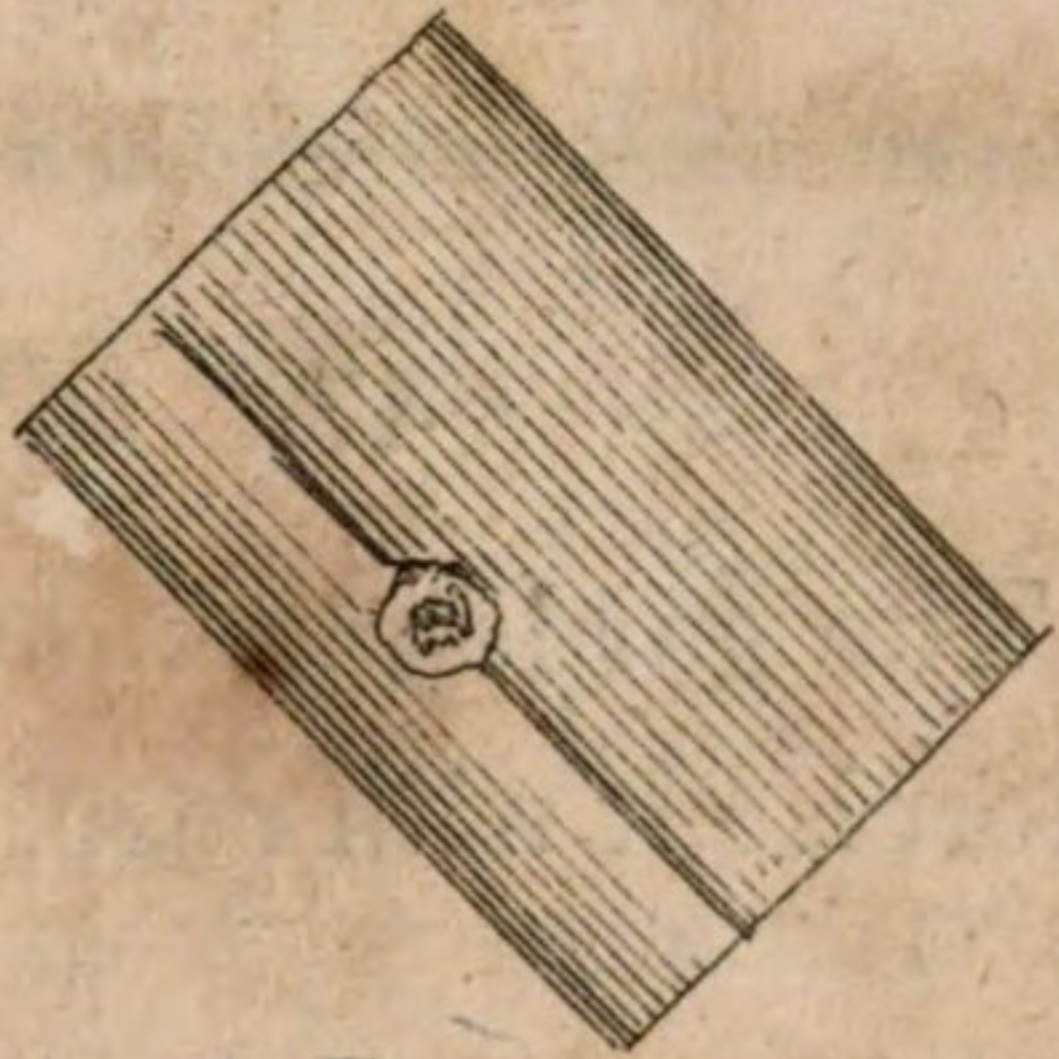


A Churn 54



Ruins

55



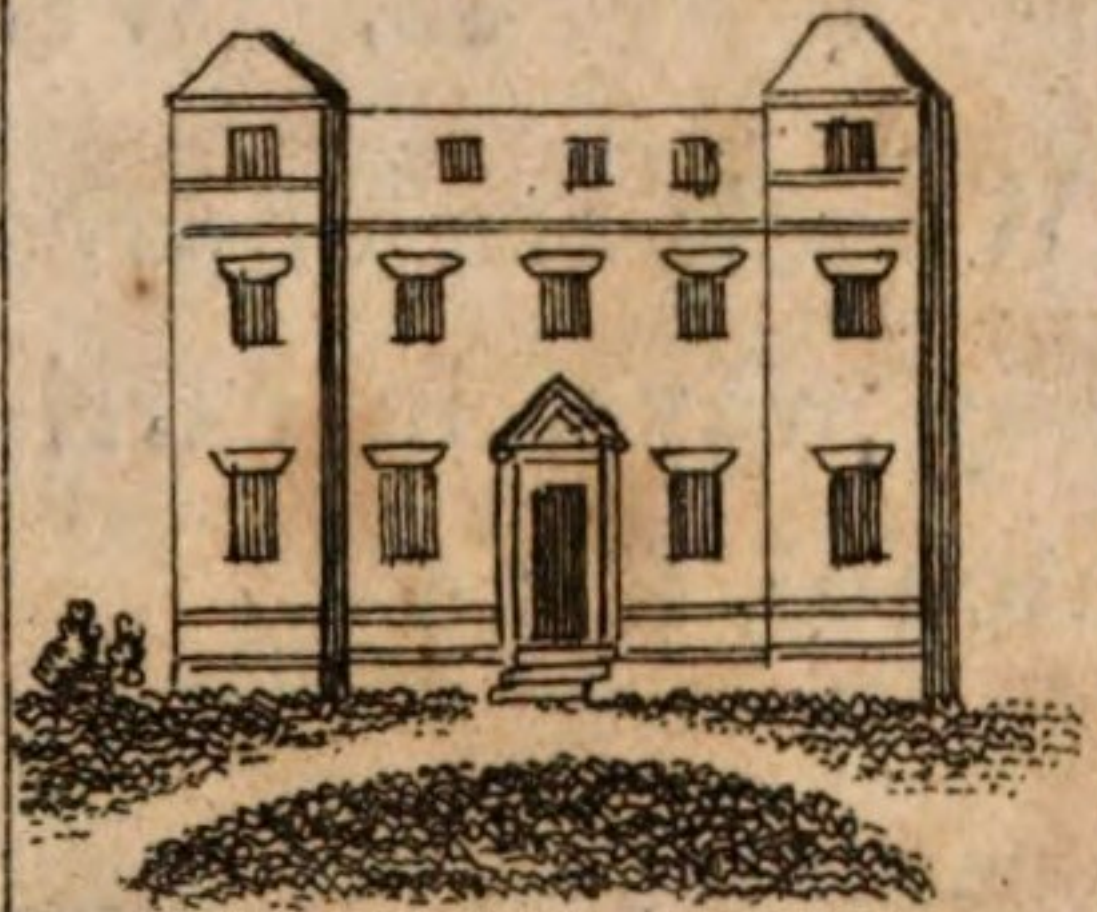
A Letter

56



A Woman

57



A Mansion

58



Ivy

59



A Steeple

60

47. SPADE.

The gardener knows its use, and can exercise it with ease, profit, and address.

48. WHEEL.

Wheels are of great use to mankind many ways, in carriages, mills, clocks, watches, &c. &c.

PLATE. IX.

49. CHAIR.

A seat with a back. Edward may read in Cowper's Task, a description of the gradual progress of invention from the rough joint stool to the sofa.

50. COACH.

Prince Le Boo, remarked, on seeing a coach, that the English had a house for every thing. A ride in a carriage affords opportunity for a book or instructive conversation. Religious parents remember this text: “These words
“which I teach thee this day shall be
“in thine heart: and thou shalt teach
“them diligently to thy children; and
“shalt talk of them when thou sittest in
“thine house, and when thou walkest by
“the way; and when thou liest down,
“and when thou risest up.”

51. SCREEN.

A contrivance to keep the light or fire

from shining directly in a person's face. Some of them are highly ornamented with elegant paintings, &c.

52. CHILD.

A little girl playing with her doll. Isabella, you must be kind and tender over your baby: and Elizabeth, you will work for her doll till she is able to do it herself; by that time you will be such a mistress of your needle, as to be allowed to make shirts for living babies.

53. CHEESE.

There are different kinds of cheese,

some made of cream, some of new milk, some of skimmed milk, some of butter-milk, or sour milk: of course there is great difference in price and quality.

54. CHURN.

Cream is shaken about till it separates into a sort of curd and whey; the thick part is butter, the thin is called butter-milk. Johnson, thus explains the word butter: "An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey." Some are barrel-churns, like this; some a stick and tub.

PLATE X.

55. RUINS.

As architecture and history will form a part of your studies, then the remains of old buildings will be very interesting to you; at present you merely view them as agreeable objects in a landscape.

56. LETTER.

By letters we hold intercourse with those at a distance. The post is a great convenience.

Pigeons are sometimes used for conveying letters; the paper is tied round the neck, or under the wing of the bird.

which will return to its home in a very short time.

57. WOMAN.

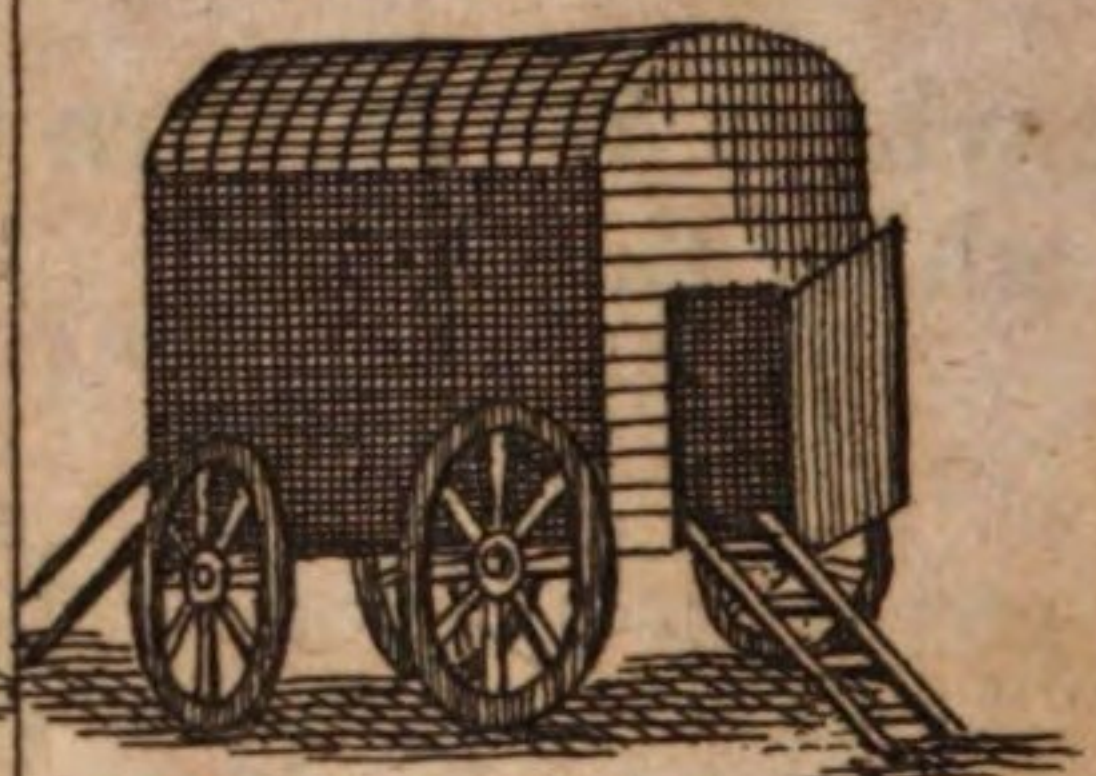
An old author says, “ Women’s hearts
“ unto no cruelty are inclined : but they
“ are charitable, piteous, full of humil-
“ ity, goodly, abashed, having an eye
“ of pity on them that be in tribula-
“ tion.”

58. MANSION.

When I see a respectable house in a village, I always hope that a worthy man may make it his residence ; and employ the leisure which his estate affords him, in doing good among his neighbours. I reflect too, that when



An Arrow 61



A Wagon 62



A Feather 63



A Lanthorn 64



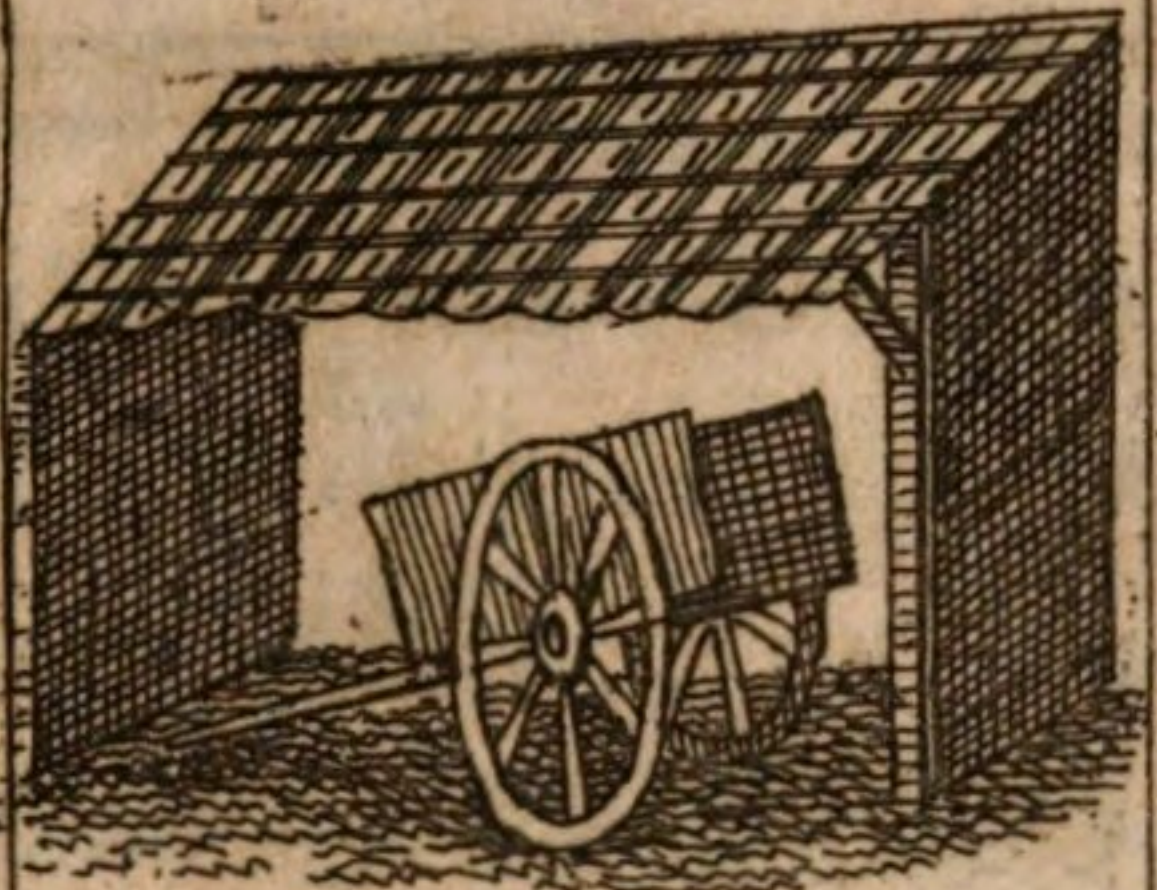
Myrtle 65



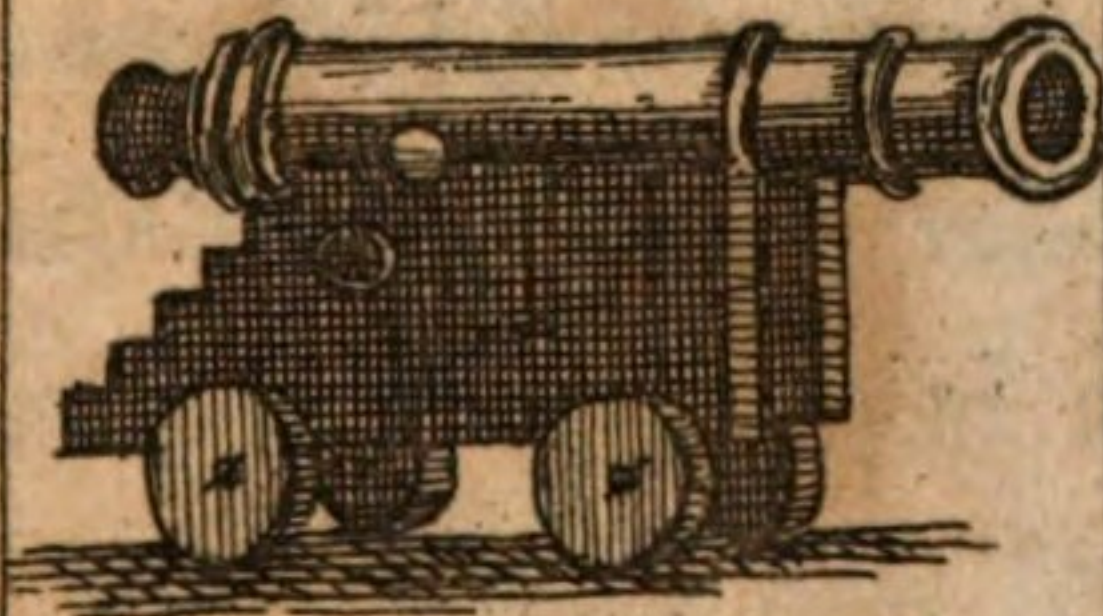
A Funnel 66



A Dancer 67



A Cart Lodge 68



A Cannon 69



An Apple 70



A Comet 71



A Jockey 72

we leave the buildings of this world, which fall into decay, we find an eternal city, whose builder and maker is God.

59. IVY.

Ground-ivy, is a pretty wild flower of the lipped kind, which creeps on the ground. The plant is sometimes used in making beer.

60. STEEPLE.

Steeple are very costly parts of buildings—made more to please the eye than for real utility. Bells are hung in them to call the people to assemble for worship.

PLATE. XI.

61. ARROW.

The arrow is used by the Indians in war and in hunting.

Swift as an arrow—is a proverb.

Children should be as ready and quick in obedience.

“Children, when well educated, are
“like so many arrows newly winged
“with duty and love, to fly to the mark;
“polished and keen to grace and main-
“tain the cause of their parents.”

“In a house full of dutiful children consisteth the happiness of their parents.”

62. WAGON.

Of wagons there are many kinds—

The one represented in the plate is a covered wagon, suitable for going to market.

63. FEATHER.

A useless appendage for a hat, generally that of an ostrich. The ostrich is a bird of the largest kind, and inhabits the sandy and burning deserts of Africa and Asia. Their feathers are generally a mixture of black and white, and almost as soft as down.

64. LANTERN.

The stable lantern is made of horn;

an useful substance, less brittle than glass, but certainly much inferior to it in transparency.

There is likewise talc sometimes used; you have seen it in the microscope.

65. MYRTLE.

A beautiful ever-green shrub bearing a blossom. In some parts of England they flourish in the open air; but in most places they require some care in winter to preserve them from the inclemency of the season.

66. TUNNEL.

This is used to fill bottles or casks.

PLATE. XII.

67. DANCER.

This is a queer silly figure, and looks like a rope-dancer; one of the most contemptible of human beings.

==

68. CART-LODGE.

A place in which to put carts and wagons; called, also, a cart or wagon-house.

==

69. CANNON.

The cannon is one of the engines of

destruction used in war. It is melancholy to reflect on the evils and misery caused by wars, which are produced by the wickedness of men.

70. APPLE.

The apple is a very valuable fruit, produced in great abundance by our orchards. There is a great variety of kinds, red, green, and yellow ; some sweet and some sour. Some are made into pies, puddings, &c. Of many, cider is made, and unhappily, many are converted into a bane to mankind by distillation, promoting and causing drunkenness, a very destructive evil, and a great sin.

71. COMET.

Commonly called a blazing star.

When you study Astronomy you will know more of it.

72. JOCKEY.

The Dictionary gives three significations to the word jockey, viz:

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat, a trickish fellow.

It is not to be disputed that an honest man may buy and sell, or exchange horses; of course he will act with honour and

principle. But from circumstances too common with men who make it a business to trade in horses, the terms horse-jockey and cheat are considered as nearly synonymous. The idle practice of training race-horses leads to profligacy and vice of many kinds.



PLATE XIII.

73. HEART'S-EASE,

Is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter.

74. ANCHOR.

The anchor is a piece of iron for holding a vessel.

An anchor is used as an emblem of hope. The foundation of our hope of happiness is the cross of Christ.

75. TULIP.

The lily and tulip you are well acquainted with, their size making them favourable for young students in botany. But there is a higher lesson to be drawn from this short lived beauty: "To-day the flower bloweth, and

“spreadeth forth its leaves, and we admire its beauty, but its glory is short, for it soon fadeth and falleth away to the ground. We are like this flower, frail and mortal.”

76. MILK-MAID.

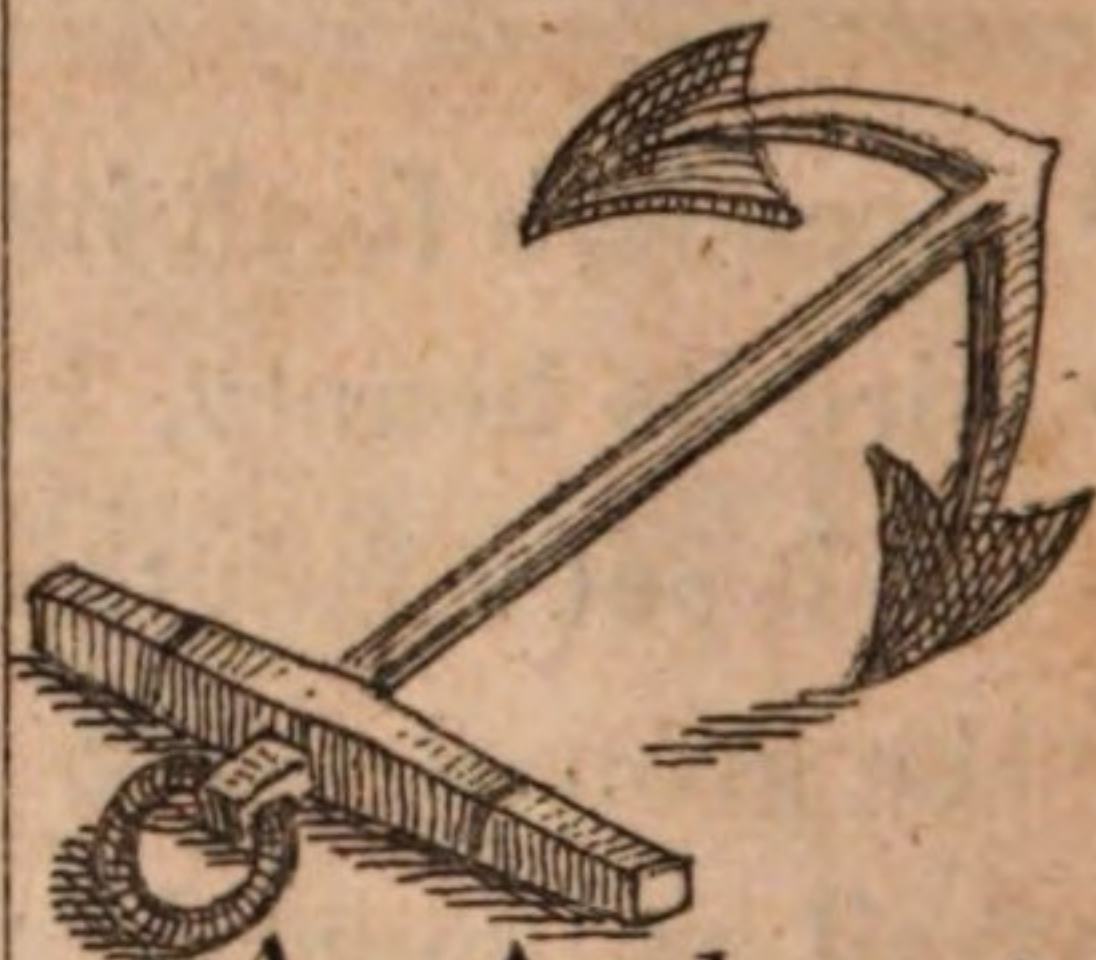
One who milks the cows, or is concerned in the dairy, and sometimes one who sells milk.

77. BARROW.

A very common hand carriage with one wheel.



Hearts ease 73



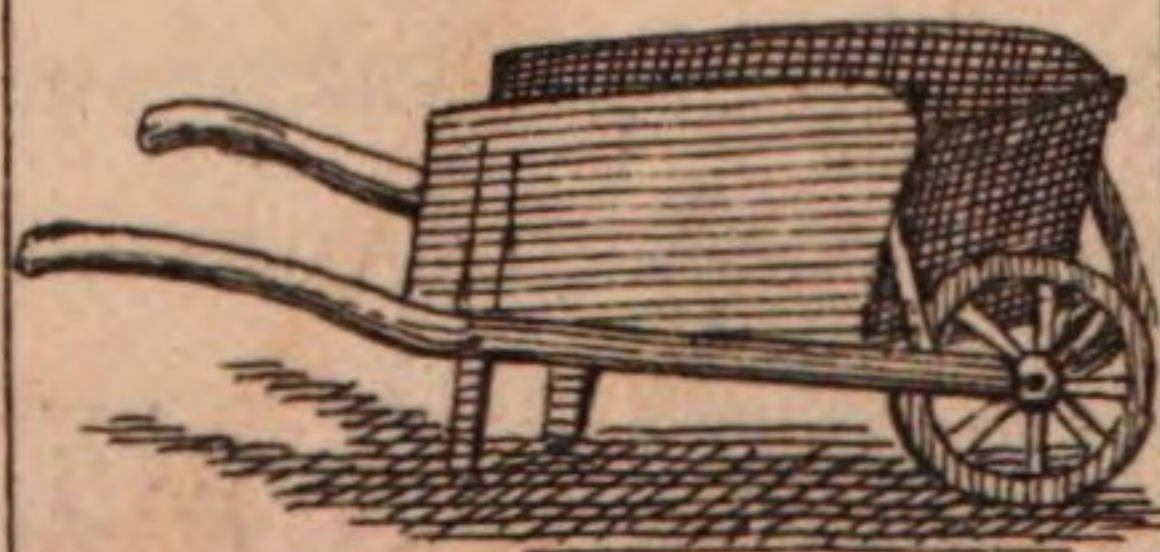
An Anchor 74



A Tulip 75



A Milk Maid 76



A Barrow 77



A Bible 78



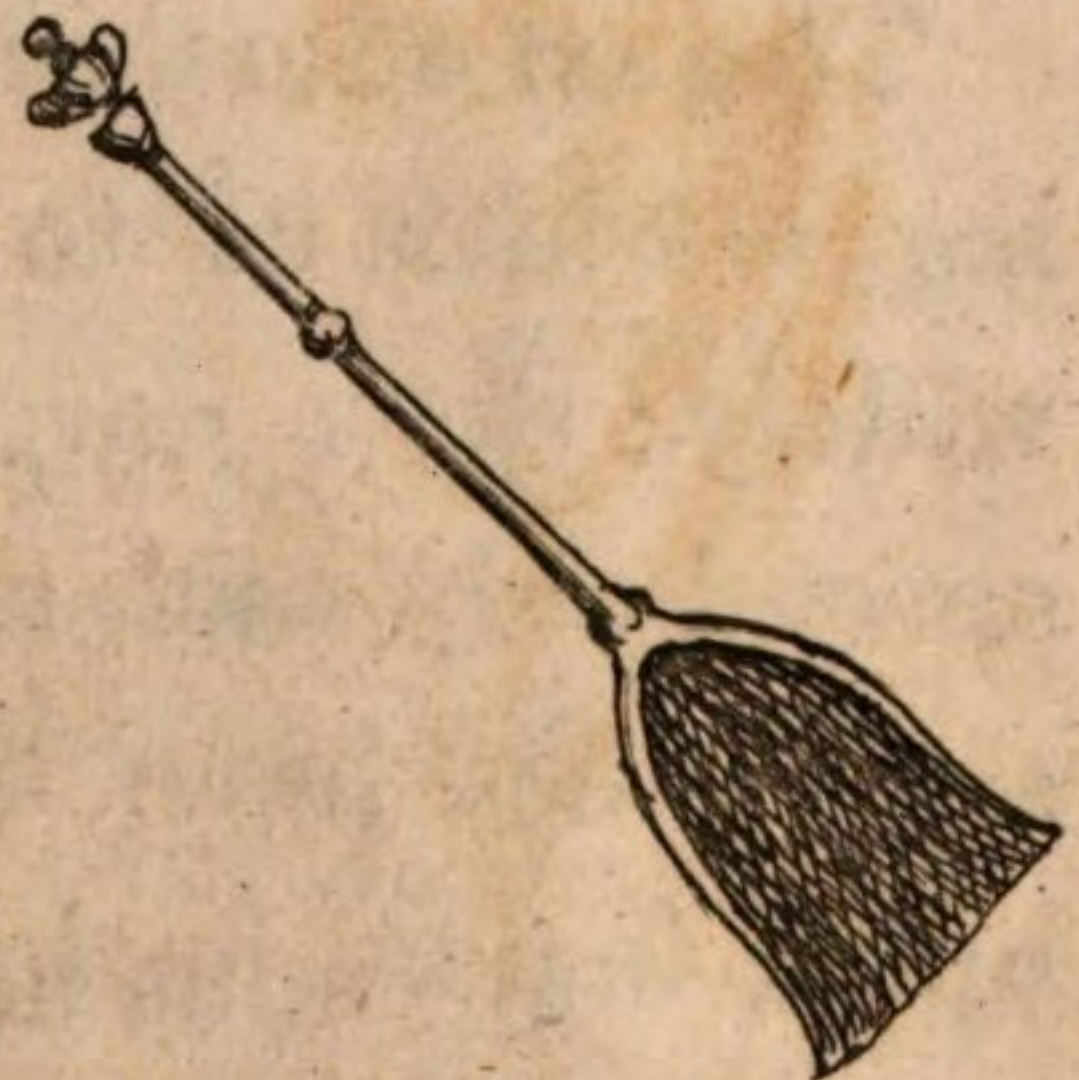
Currants 79



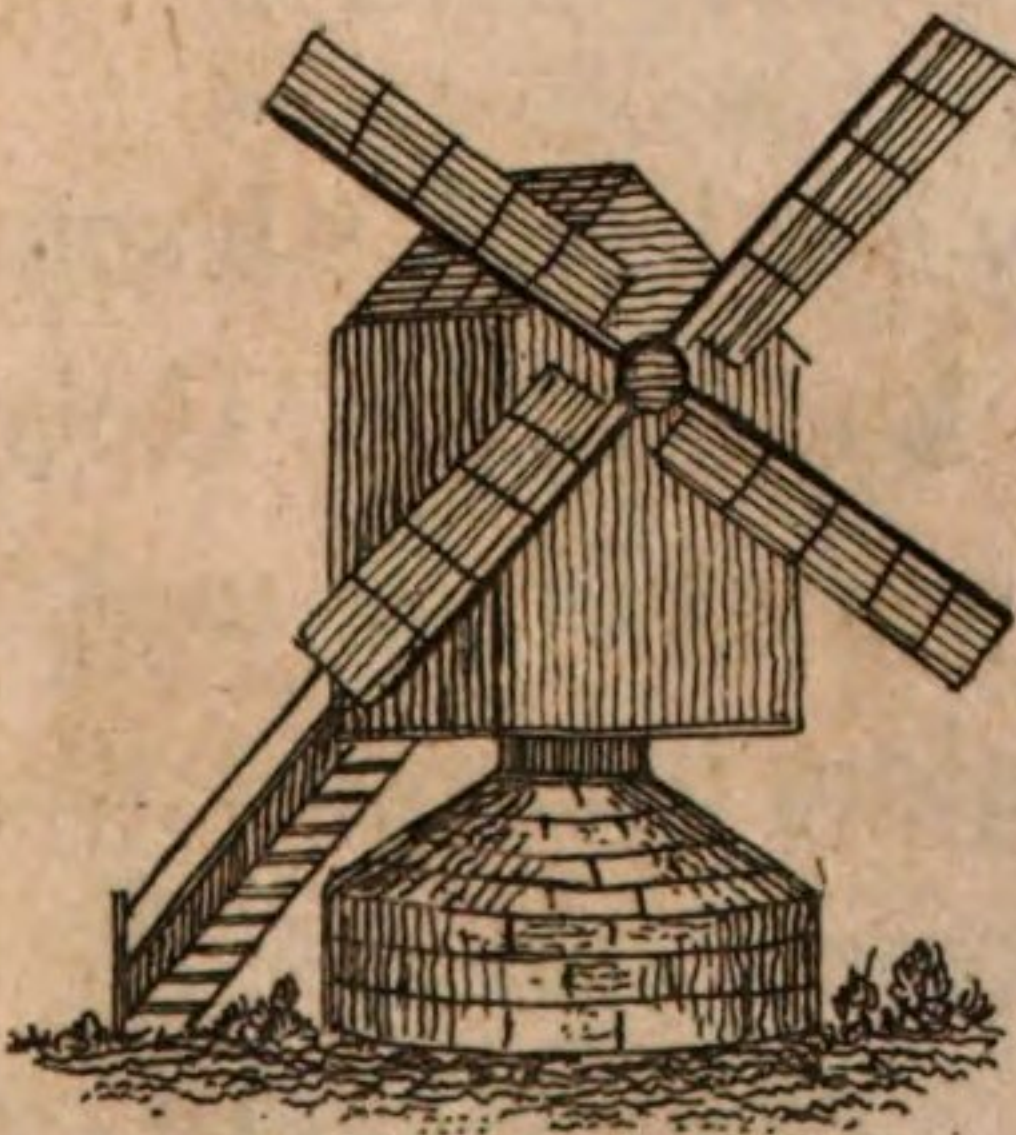
A Balloon 80



Acorns 81



A Shovel 82



A Windmill 83



Tea tongs 84

78. BIBLE.

Bible, means book; This is emphatically called *The Book*. It is divided into the Old and New Testaments or Covenants, and is the best of books.

The art of making paper, and of printing, enables us to disperse books very widely: how careful ought we to be to spread only such as are good. Various substances have been used for writing upon; leaves, bark, tablets covered with wax, &c. and a great variety of implements used in writing.

Unto young Timothy Paul said, "From
" a child thou hast known the Holy
" Scriptures; which are able to make
" thee wise unto salvation, through faith,
" which is in Christ Jesus."

Tim. ii. 3. 15.

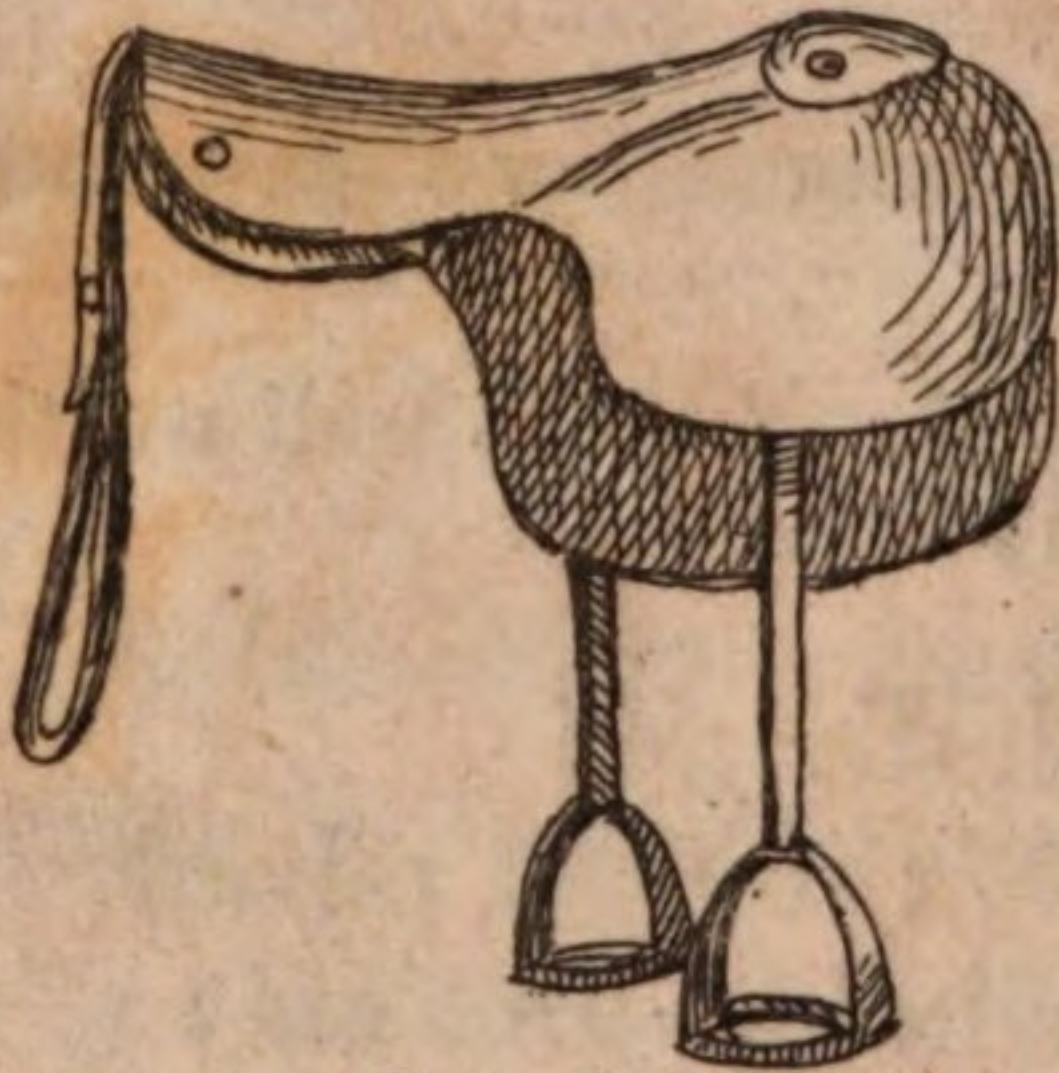
The following Hymn upon the Bible is well worth committing to memory.

Holy Bible! book divine!
Precious treasure, thou art mine!
Mine to tell me whence I came;
Mine to tell me what I am;
Mine to chide me when I rove;
Mine to show a Saviour's love;
Mine thou art to guide my feet;
Mine to judge, condemn, acquit:
Mine to comfort in distress,
(If the Holy Spirit bless,)
Mine to show, by living faith,
Man can triumph over death:
Mine to tell of joys to come,
And the rebel sinner's doom.
O thou precious book divine!
Holy Bible! thou art mine!

PLATE XIV.

79. CURRANTS.

A garden fruit, with which you are well acquainted.



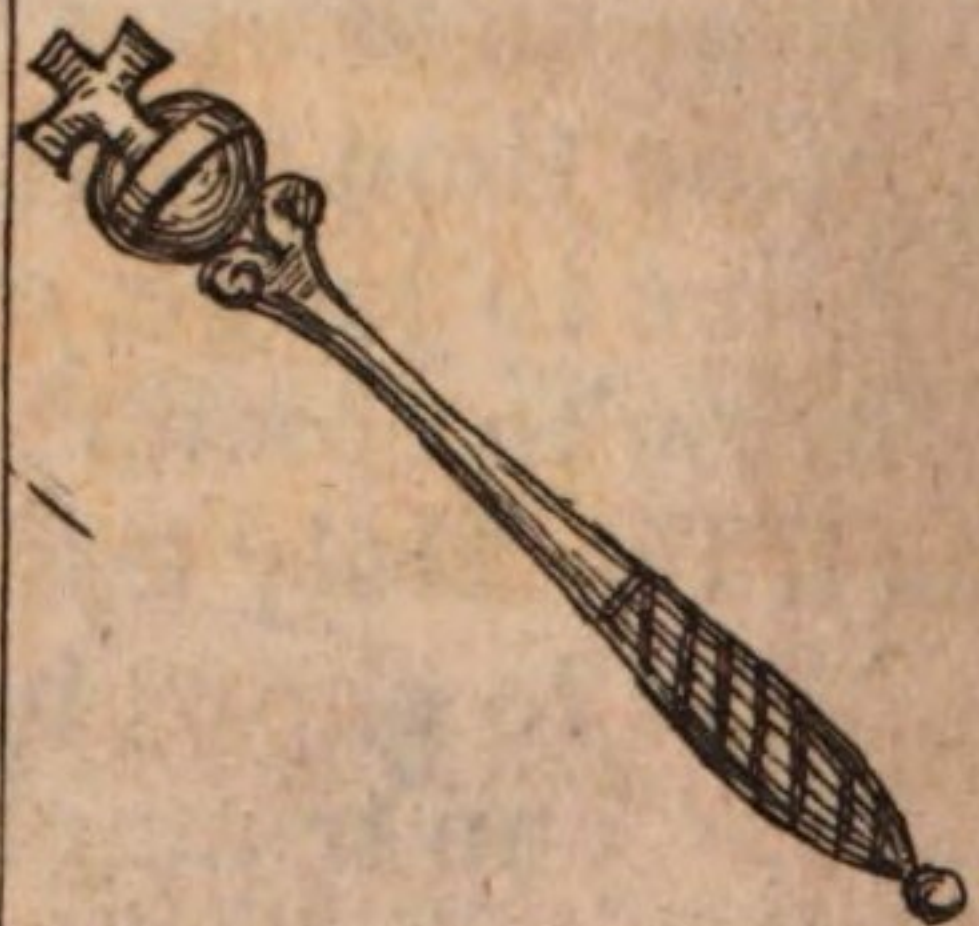
A Saddle 85



An Ewer 86



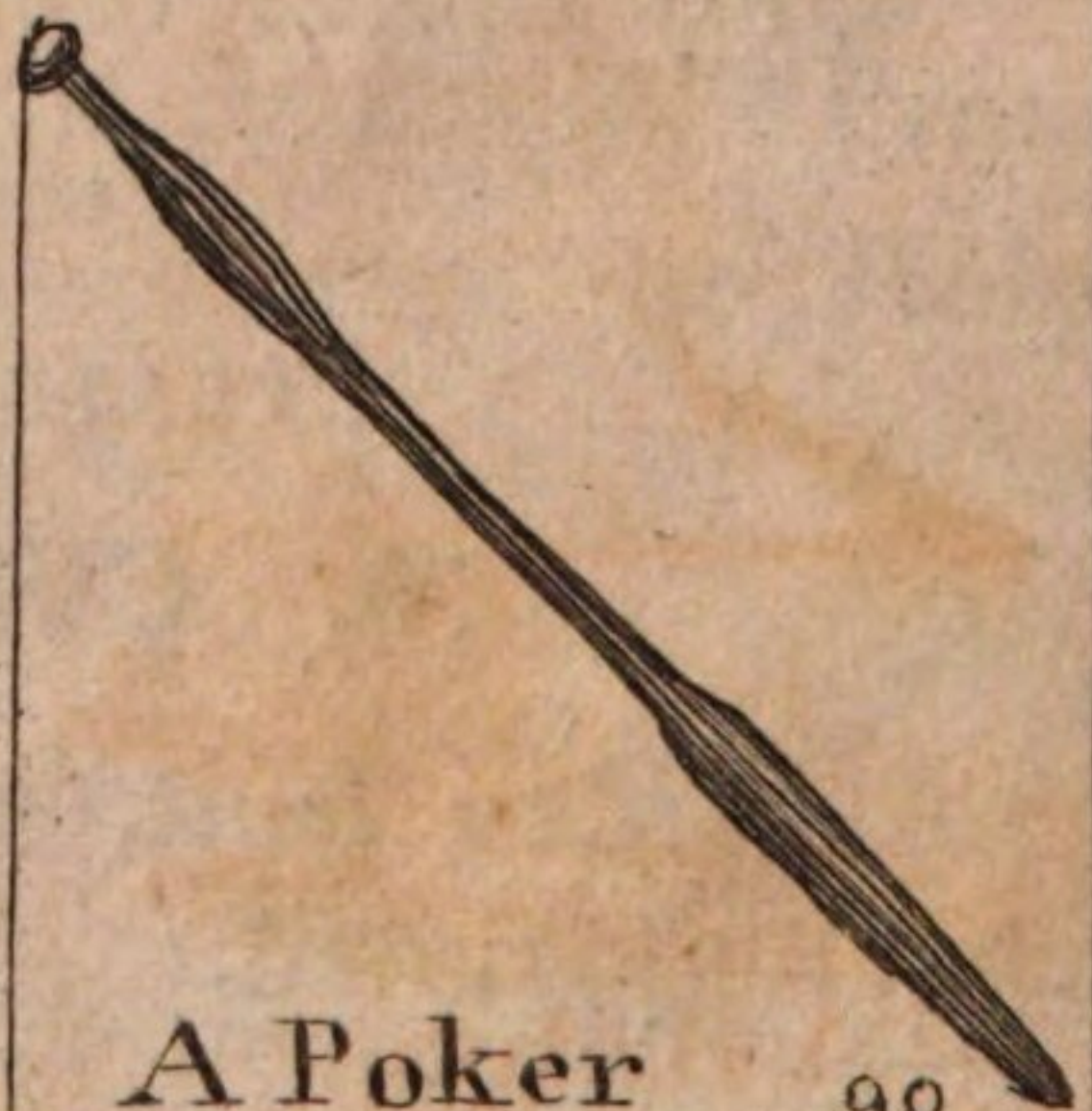
A Fender 87



A Sceptre 88



A Table 89



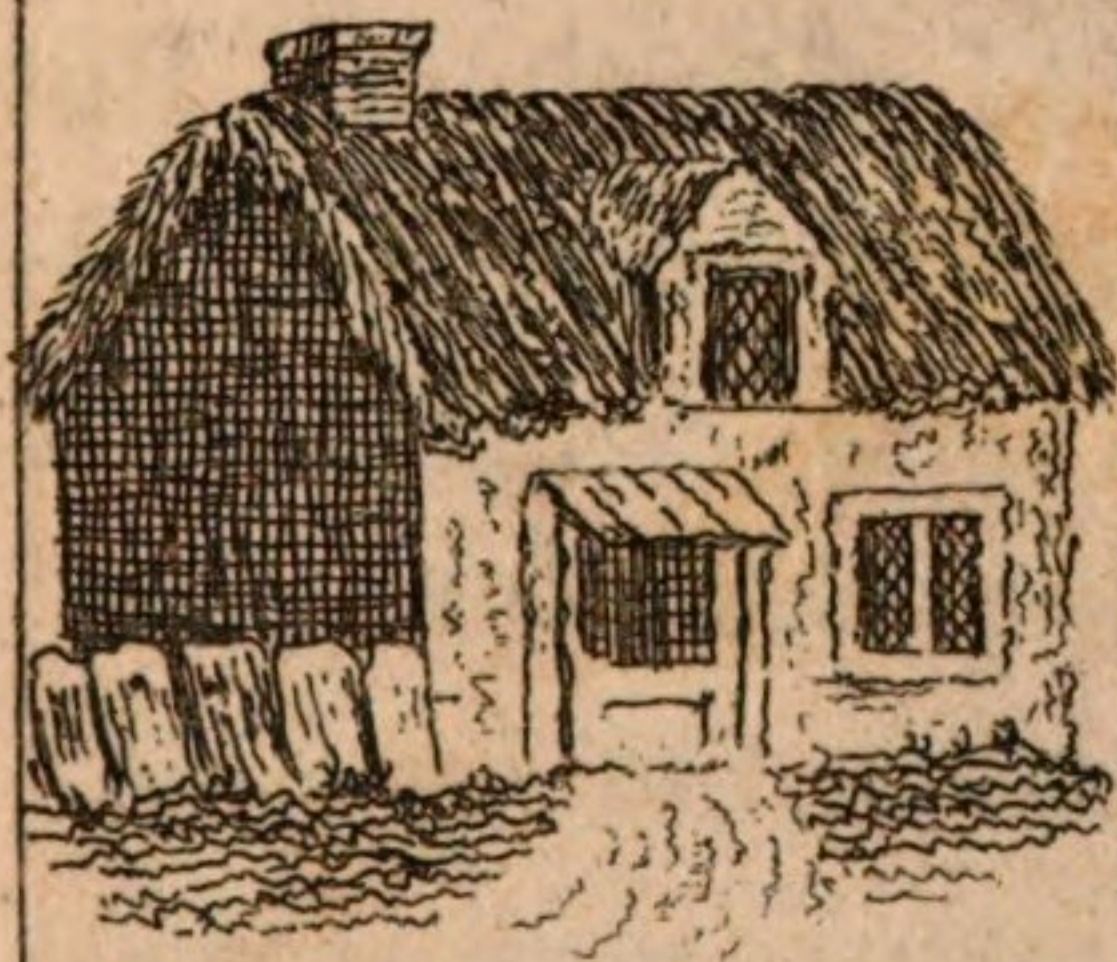
A Poker 90



A Bucket 91



Cherries 92



A Cottage 93



A Bottle 94



A Baby 95



A Basket 96

80. BALLOON.

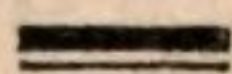
The balloon is an invention of modern times. It is a large globe made of silk, or some light substance filled with gas, which being lighter than atmospheric air, enables it to rise in the air—Men sometimes ascend with them. But it is foolishly risking life, being of little or no practical use. Several have been killed by accidents with balloons.

81. ACORNS.

These are the seeds of the oak. Look at that stately tree, think of its having its origin from such a diminutive seed as this; let it encourage beginnings, gradual increase will do much in time.

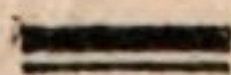
82 SHOVEL.

We need not explain that, let us go to the next.



83. WINDMILL.

The windmill as well as watermill are made to grind our grain to make bread with. This represents one of the common or old fashioned kind—there are great improvements made of latter times in windmills.



84. TEA-TONGS.

They need no explanation; only, that I think sugar-tongs a more proper name.

PLATE XV.

85. SADDLE.

This is contrived for our comfort and convenience; we ought to take care that it should not be uneasy to the poor animal that carries us so commodiously.

86. EWER.

A vessel in which water used to be brought for washing the hands, by pouring it over them whilst a basin was held beneath.

87. FENDER.

An iron or brass plate, perforated with holes, or net-work made of wire, laid before the fire, to hinder coal from falling forward to the floor.

88. SCEPTRE.

The ensign of royalty borne in the hand of a king or queen.

89. TABLE.

This is a well known piece of furniture. Let us never forget to be thankful for the comfortable meals we find upon it.

90. POKER.

An iron bar, with which coal fires are stirred.

PLATE XVI.

91. BUCKET.

A vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; leathern buckets are used for carrying water when buildings take fire.

92. CHERRIES.

A well known pleasant fruit, of which there are many kinds.

93. COTTAGE.

A small house, the residence of the poor.

“ Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
“ And there, unenvied, rural dainties taste.”

94. BOTTLE

Our bottles are made of glass, which

is an artificial substance made by fusing alkali and flint or sand together with a vehement heat. The bottles mentioned in the New Testament were of leather.

95. BABY.

We need not explain this plate to our little readers, it speaks for itself.

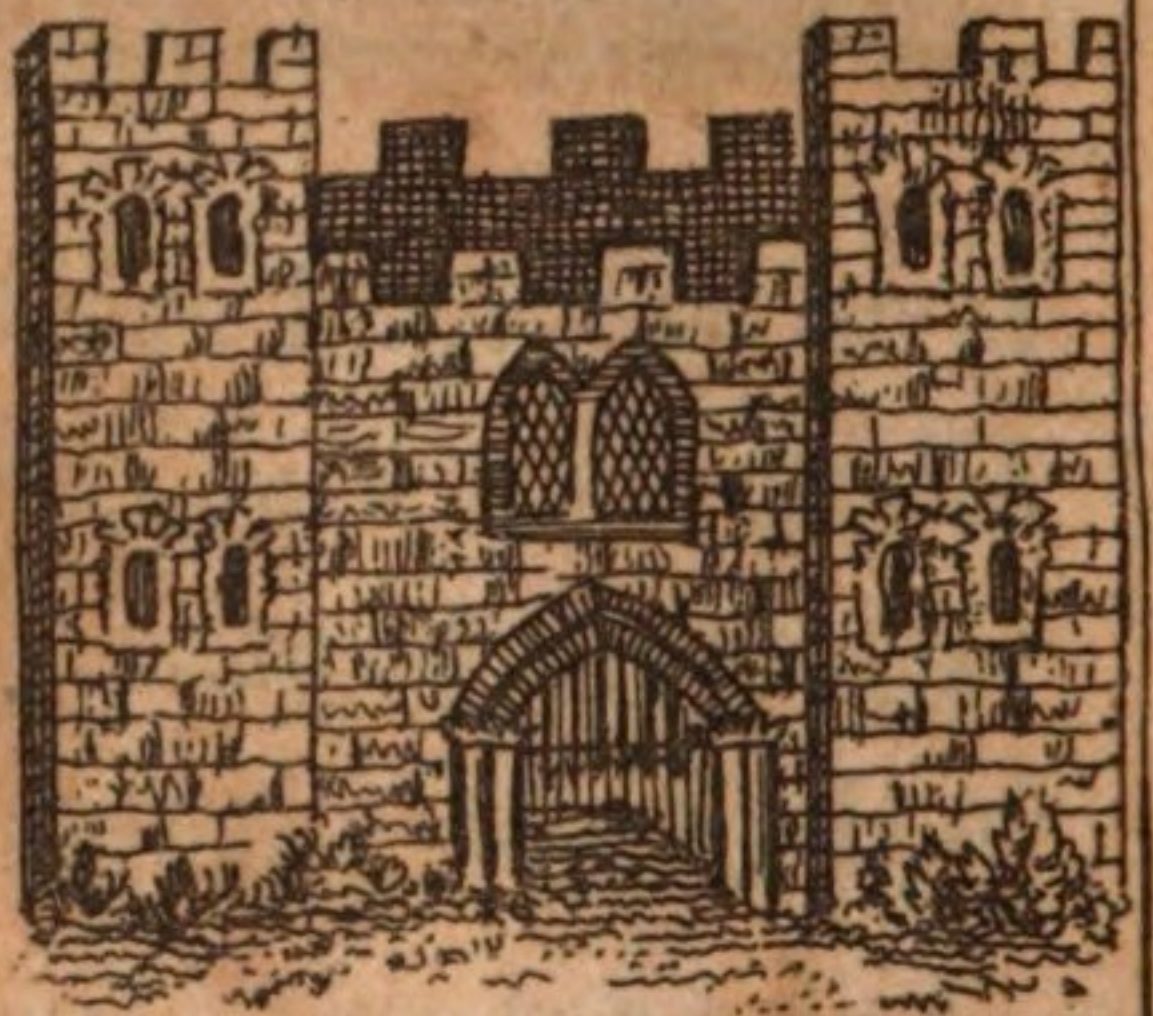
96. BASKET.

These are commonly made of splints of white-oak, &c. and of the osier, a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water; it is pliant and tough: these are called wicker baskets.



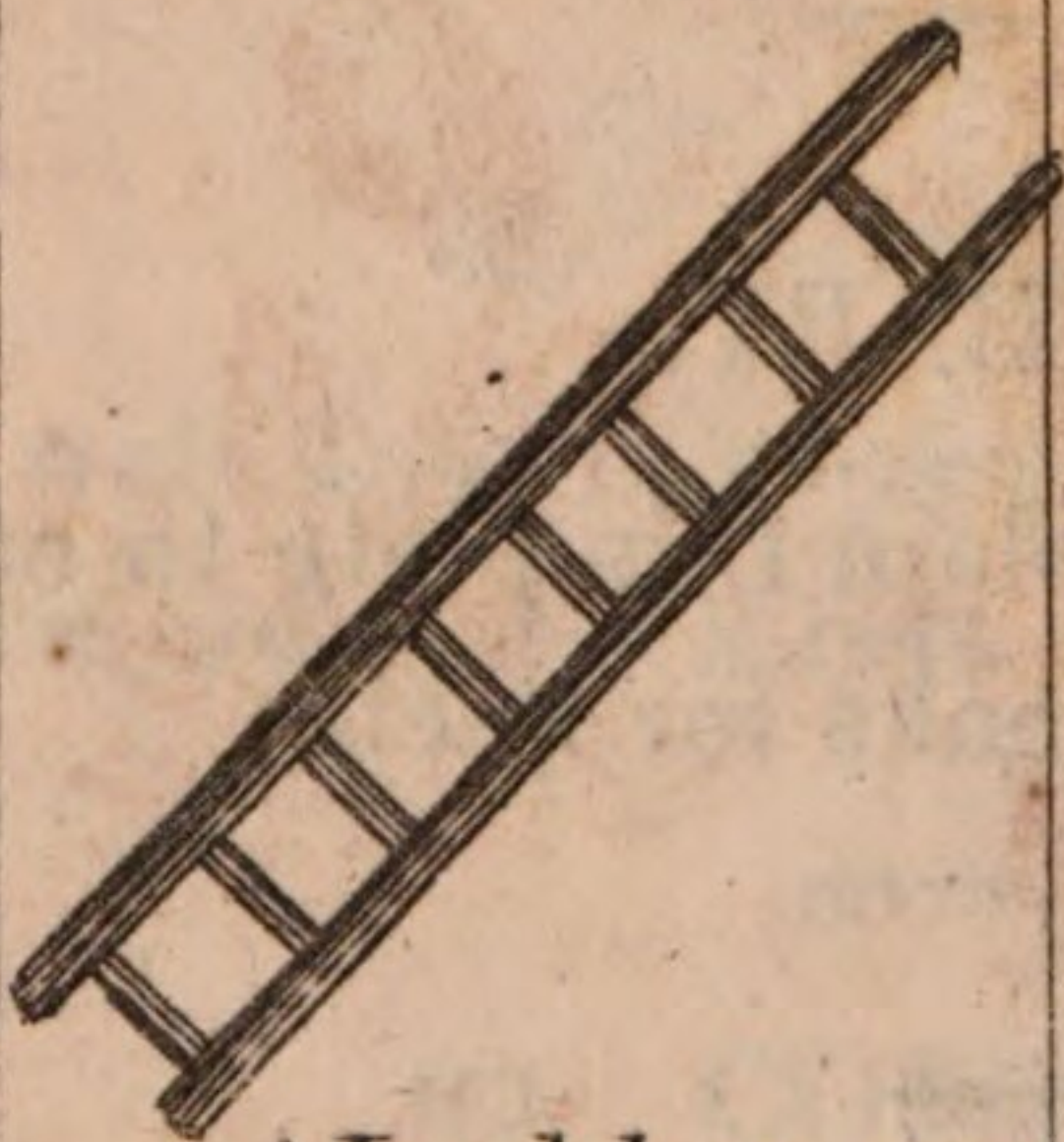
A Bafin

97



A Castle

98



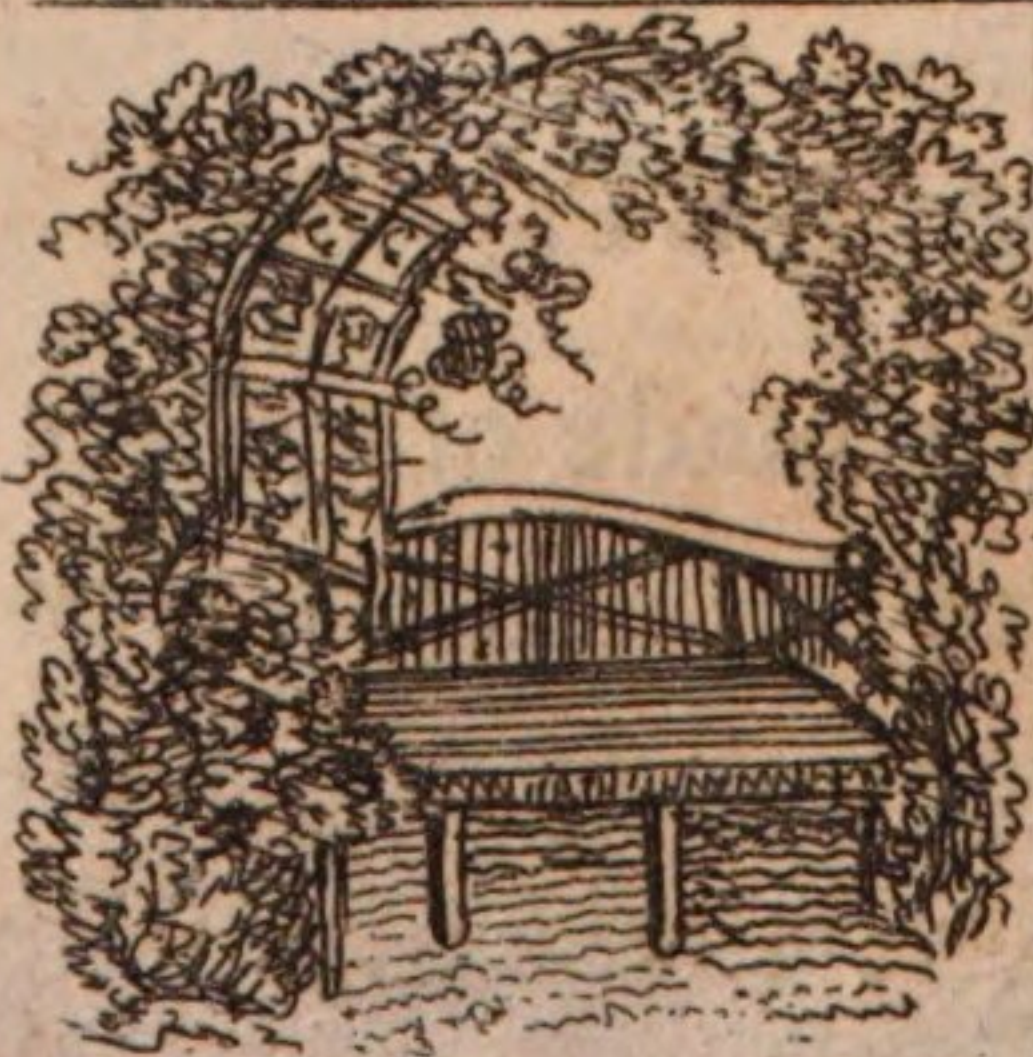
A Ladder

99



A Candle

100



An Arbour

101



A Hammer

102



A Picture 103



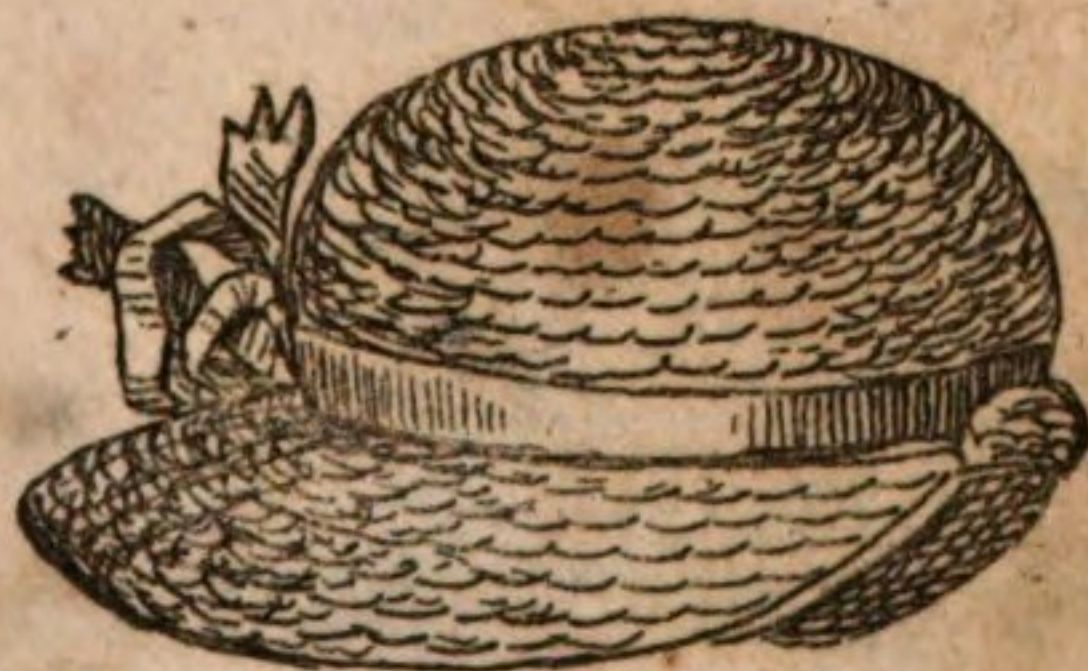
A Nosegay 104



A Curtain 105



A Poppy 106



A Bonnet 107



A Trumpet 108

PLATE XVII.

97. BASIN.

A small vessel to hold water for washing or other uses: this appears to be designed for washing. Cleanliness is a duty, and should remind us of inward purity—cleanliness of mind.

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98. CASTLE.

A fortified house.

==

99. LADDER.

Almost every child knows what a ladder is. A frame made with steps

between two upright pieces, enabling men to climb houses or trees.

100. CANDLE.

Artificial light is a great blessing. Candles are made of tallow, which is the fat of animals, of wax collected by the bees, and sometimes of a substance prepared from the plant called the Bayberry.

101. ARBOUR.

A shady bower, generally made of lattice work covered with vines. The pliant boughs of trees, &c. woven together to form a shade.

102. HAMMER.

The hammer is so common it is known by almost every child. It is a principal tool in the hands of most mechanics.

PLATE. XVIII.

103. PICTURE.

A representation of persons or things in colours : a painting. This is one of the fine arts, and ought to be applied to useful purposes.

104. NOSEGAY.

A bunch of flowers. A Posie.

105. CURTAIN.

A cloth round beds, windows, &c. which can be spread or closed at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light: this draws up in a festoon, or rather drapery fashion.

106. POPPY.

A gay flower. There are a great many varieties, and some of them extremely beautiful. From poppies is prepared opium, and brought to us from Turkey and the East-Indies; a medicine given to those who are in pain, for promoting sleep, which is as necessary to our preservation as food: this, though a valuable medicine, is made too free use of by many. The Turks chew it as others do tobacco.

107. BONNET.

A covering for the head, worn by women. Fancy and fashion have much to do in the formation, some are made of grass, some of straw, some of silk, &c.

108. TRUMPET.

An instrument of martial music, sounded with the breath. There are also speaking trumpets, used by seamen on ship board, to converse with each other when at a great distance.

THE END.

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